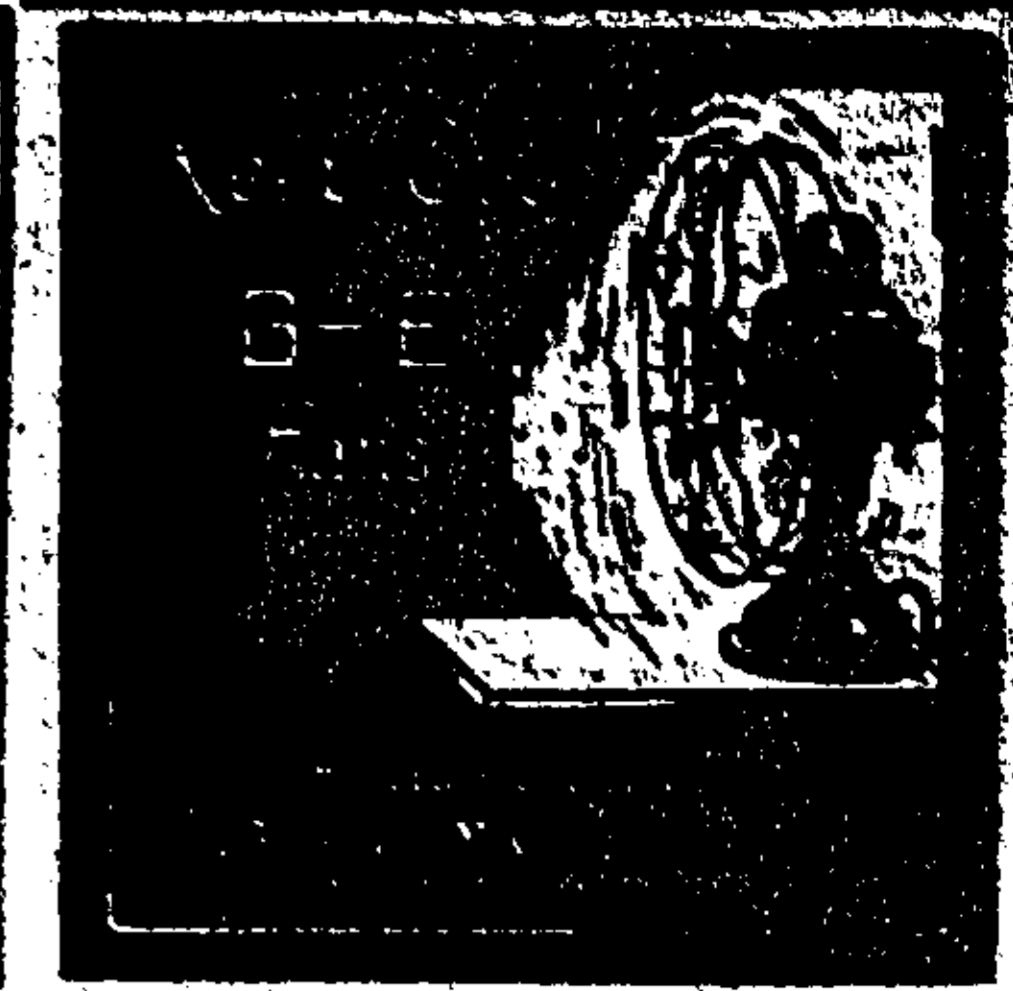


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

69155 式拜禮 號式廿月六英港香 TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920.

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REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS IRISH FIGHTING.

FIRED FOR HOURS.

London, June 20.
During last night and the early hours of Sunday morning fighting took place in Londonderry on an unprecedented scale. Bands, armed with revolvers and rifles, were firing for hours. Five men are dead. Directly the troops stopped the fighting in one quarter it recommenced in another. Two shops were burned. Sinn Féiners drove off a fireman and dragged the fire-engine to the Sinn Féin Headquarters. The total casualties are estimated at one hundred.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

London, June 20.
A Hythe Conference communiqué states that the French Government has accepted the suggestion by the British Government regarding the rate at which the German Government is carrying out execution the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, which relate to disarmament and has therefore agreed to recommend to the Inter-Allied Conference at Boulogne that their military advisers be instructed to concert, at once, proposals for acceleration in the execution of the clauses of the Treaty of Peace dealing with German armaments, both men and material.

OTHER DECISIONS.

London, June 21.
Reuter understands that in connection with the decision of the Hythe Conference to give the Greeks a free hand in Anatolia the share of the British and French Governments will be restricted to the defence of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

The arrangement made at the first Hythe Conference for the payment of the French loan *pari passu* with the German indemnity has been found to be unworkable. Fresh proposals were discussed, but the details have not yet been officially disclosed.

A Boulogne message says Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand, Marshal Foch, M. Maréchal (French Minister of Finance), M. Venizelos, Lord Curzon, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Wilson have arrived there.

THE ANATOLIA QUESTION.

London, June 21.
The Times understands that the Hythe Conference has requested the French Government to draft a firm Note to Germany regarding disarmament.

Marshal Foch and Gen. Wilson dissented from Mr. Lloyd George's views as to granting a free hand to Greece in Anatolia against the Nationalists, the Marshalls considering that by no means were certain Greek operations successful.

The Daily Express says that the Cabinet has decided to reject the demand for the withdrawal of British forces from Persia, which will be lent all military aid required.

THE IRISH RAILWAYMEN.

DETERMINED NOT TO GIVE WAY.

London, June 20.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at Scarborough, said the Irish railwaymen who interviewed the Premier had decided, whatever the consequences, that they would not give way. If Ireland were running with blood next week and the military succeeded in exterminating the railwaymen, there would still remain the Irish problem to be solved. He asked the Irish workers to realise the consequences of starting to fight against machine-guns and militarism. Trade Unionists and the Government had national obligations.

WHITES V. BLACKS.

SERIOUS CONFLICT AT HULL.

London, June 20.
As the result of a serious conflict between white men and black sailors at Hull last evening, the contents of five houses were completely wrecked. Sixteen men have been sent to hospital, one being shot in the face.

The trouble is due to the increasing number of blacks seen in company with white women. Two blacks have been arrested.

BOY SCOUT RALLY.

London, June 20.
It is understood that the Government is giving full approval and assistance to the scheme for an international meeting of Boy Scout organisations which is being held in London during August. Contingents are to be despatched from all the Dominions and America. The latter is despatching 300 Boy Scouts by warship, whilst contingents are also to arrive from France, Scandinavia, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Spain, etc.

CHEAPER COTTON GOODS PRESAGED.

EFFECT OF FAR EASTERN DEMAND.

London, June 21.
The Times learns from Manchester that a decline in the prices of cotton is presaged by the failure of the Far Eastern demand, but manufactured goods are not expected to be cheaper in the Home market until the spring.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE MIDDLE EAST TROUBLE.

BRITISH NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

Malta, June 21.
The Second Battalion of the Essex Regiment is under orders to leave as soon as possible. The light cruiser Cardiff is ready to embark the battalion to Constantinople. All available destroyers are likewise sailing eastward to-morrow. The cruiser Blenheim is following and all ships of the Fourth and First Battle Squadrons are already in the Eastern Mediterranean except the Corsica which are now proceeding thither. Apparently the entire Mediterranean fleet is concentrating near the Middle East.

THE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

DECISION OF AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 20.
The Conference of Ambassadors has arrived at decisions on the question of the disarmament of Germany, in accordance with the decisions of the Inter-Allied Military Committee, which will be communicated to the Heads of Governments at the Boulogne Conference. It is understood that the decisions provide for the reduction of the German Army to 100,000 by July 10, in accordance with the Peace Treaty.

GERMAN POLITICS.

NEW CABINET ALMOST COMPLETE.

Berlin, June 20.
Herr Febrbach has practically completed a Cabinet comprising members of the Centre Party, Democrats and the People's Party. The latter have apparently not abandoned the monarchist principle but have compromised with the Democrats in a manner whereby monarchism is provisionally subordinated.

FATAL RACE RIOTS.

SERIOUS AFFAIR AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 13.
Two whites, one negro and a policeman were killed and several negroes were wounded in a race riot, following the reported burning of the American flag by negroes, demonstrating in favour of the "Back to Africa" movement.

POLES AND BOLSHIEVKS.

London, June 21.
A message from Warsaw says that, having re-established the situation in the north, where they hold the whole line to Borensina, the main effort of the Poles has been transferred to the Ukrainian front. The Poles engaged the Bolsheviks at the confluence of the Pripiet, destroying two Soviet regiments. This operation freed the territory between the Dnieper and Borensina, and has given the Poles complete freedom of action south of the Pripiet, where they are threatening the Bolshevik rear. It is anticipated that General Budienny's Red Army will be forced to fall back on the Dnieper. Everything points to a vigorous counter-offensive by General Pilsudski's armies, which are being quickly re-grouped in Ukraine.

HUNGARY'S ISOLATION.

Vienna, June 22.
As the result of the boycott in Hungary, communication with that country has been severed except for Government and diplomatic messages.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Peking, June 21.
A Presidential Mandate issued on the 18th inst. states that, in accordance with the Parliament's advice, the President will have the ratification of the Peace Treaty between the Allies and Austria promulgated, along with seven additions and two amendments.

THE HUNAN TROUBLE.

Peking, June 21.
The Cabinet has decided to have the Hunan question settled amicably with the South, and has proposed that both sides should issue armistice instructions simultaneously and despatch commissioners for negotiation.

A TUCHUN'S PROPOSALS.

Shanghai, June 21.
Chung Chok-hin, Tuchun of Fungtsin, arrived at Peking on 19th inst. with 300 bodyguards. His object is to settle the difference between the President and Tuan Chi-shui, the Chief of the General Staff, in regard to the Hunan incidents, and also to have the military pact with Japan officially cancelled.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI BUSINESS CRISIS.

EFFORTS TO STAVE OFF WIDESPREAD BANKRUPTCY.

Shanghai, June 21.
Chinese importers will lose sixty million taels if the current exchange rate holds, according to an estimate by the Importers Association. They are appealing to the British and American Chambers, seeking an extension of pending contracts, the fulfillment of which will mean widespread bankruptcy.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

AERIAL SERVICES IN EAST INDIES.

Singapore, June 21.
A commission has been appointed in Batavia to organise an aerial service in the Dutch Indies. There is to be a service between Soerabaya, Batavia, Singapore and Medan once weekly in both directions.

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, June 21.
Lieuts. Parer and McIntosh, who arrived here from Penang, in their aeroplane, will not leave here until the end of the week.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 3, and 5.)

THE KOWLOON

"MURDER."

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Wild rumours to the effect that a Frenchman living at No. 2, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, murdered his amah, an Annamite girl, and afterwards disposed of the body by chopping it up and cremating it in an oven, disturbed and created not a little excitement amongst those residents of the district whose credulity was readily lent to the story. Incidentally the Police officers of the district have been pestered with enquiries regarding the so-called "murder."

It was mostly amongst the Chinese servant class that the story gained impression, and it is now disclosed how Mr. F.E. Engelbrecht, the Frenchman in question, came within close danger of being maltreated by an infuriated crowd of Chinese who actually attempted to break open the door of his house before assistance came from the Police.

The incident which gave rise to the story took place on the 13th instant, on a Sunday, when Humphrey's Avenue was, during the whole afternoon, thronged by a surging crowd of excited Chinese, and when Police whistles were at a premium. Europeans must have wondered what had given rise to the presence of the crowd, until the information was forthcoming that a mad Chinese amah and a few choice associates had given circulation to the report of the "murder" and that out of their fertile imagination was born all the horrible details which gave the "murder" such grimness.

The victim of these allegations to-day summoned a Chinese amah in connection with the affair, the charges being that she committed a trespass into his house, and that she behaved in a noisy and disorderly manner whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. The amah responded to the summons and entered a plea of "not guilty."

Mr. F. E. Engelbrecht, a marine engineer, stated that the defendant lived in the servants' quarters of the house behind him. It had been a great trouble to him to keep his servants, this being due to the machinations of the defendant, who for the last ten months had been spreading false reports to the effect that he was a bully, ill-treating his servants and even violently assaulting them. His servants were well-paid, and there could not be any truth in these allegations.

On the 13th instant the witness continued, he went aboard his ship and on his return, at 1.30 p.m., he was informed by his wife that during his absence an assistant to their washerman had come to take away his clothes and during his stay had acted in an indecent way by placing his hand across her chest. Witness sent for the washerman, who, on hearing of his assistant's conduct from witness, promised to punish and discharge him from his service.

With a parting order to him not to send the boy to the house again, the washerman left, and witness went to sleep. Shortly after, he was awakened by the sound of whistles being blown. At the time he did not understand what was the cause of the commotion, but, immediately afterwards, he saw a crowd of Chinese attempting to break through the door of his house, and was further apprised of the fact that amongst this crowd there were a few detectives who had come to arrest him for "murder."

There were, the witness said, some 900 to 1,000 Chinese outside in the Avenue who were also besieging the house. "They were like one big sea rolling up and down," so he got alarmed and sent for Police assistance by means of a messenger. When the Police arrived, enquiries were made as to the mischievous person who spread the horrible report and had blown on a Police whistle. The Chinese amah admitted that she was the person, but pleaded that she imagined there had been murder committed.

At 9 p.m. on the same day, in consequence of the report that witness had murdered his Annamite amah, and performed the other details as recorded above, the crowd which besieged his house had, if possible, increased, and fresh attempts were made to break open the door of the house. The arrival of fresh reinforcements from the Police Station could not effectively disperse the crowd, and a number of the ringleaders who had of themselves created considerable disturbance were arrested. These included two amahs.

It was then suggested to witness by one of the detectives that he should flee to the Police Station for refuge, but as his house would be exposed to the fury of the crowd, he declined.

Witness had since heard that the Chinese amah, on learning that she was to figure as the defendant in a summons to be taken out against her by witness, had made overtures to his Annamite amah, and had uttered threats to the latter to the effect that if in the Court she did not speak to the fact that she had been assaulted by witness, then other amahs would rise in arms against her.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Smith, Mr. Engelbrecht said that the reason why all this commotion was raised was the fact that he employed an Annamite instead of a Chinese amah.

The defendant, in the witness box, stated that she was employed at Mr. F. Engelbrecht's house.

STABBING INCIDENT.

SANITARY COOLIE SET UPON.

Yesterday another Sanitary Department coolie was stabbed whilst walking in the street. Receiving two serious wounds, he was subsequently removed to the Government Civil Hospital. His assailant has been arrested.

It is believed that this is another episode in the vendetta carried out by men who had enlisted the aid of the notorious Triad Society, whose doings have lately been disclosed in cases at the Police Court.

After further investigations into the affair, the arrested man will be brought up for trial before the Magistrate.

MACAO NOTES.

The Dredging Commissioner has returned after a year's absence. He has resumed his duties, which have been carried out by the Chief of the Public Works Department.

Although H. E. the Governor and the Colonial Secretary have worked very hard in allotting the increases of pay to the various Departments dissatisfaction still prevails, as in most cases the increase does not make up for the abolition of allowances. It is said that further consideration will be given to the matter by the Council.

DAY BY DAY.

During the past week there were notified 14 cases of plague (11 fatal), two of diphtheria (non-fatal), one fatal case each of small-pox and cerebro-spinal fever, and one non-fatal occurrence of puerperal fever. All were Chinese with the exception of one British case of diphtheria. There were also fourteen deaths from influenza, all Chinese.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 36/34 1/2.

THE WEATHER.

Barometer.—29.68. Temperature 2 p.m.—87. Humidity 2 p.m.—76.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.
Theatre Royal.—Marie Tempest Co. present "Mrs. Dot".
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
Theatre Royal.—Humphrey Bishop season begins.

that the complainant used to ill-treat his servants. On the day in question she heard cries and a sound which would be made by a person being dashed heavily on a bed. There were orders of "Shut up," etc., and as she lived next door, she could not let this ill-treatment pass without doing some rescue work.

"Whom did you think you were rescuing?" queried his Worship. The defendant said that she did not know who the person was. "You said that he chopped her into pieces and put her in the oven?"

The defendant denied that she had spread this report. "Do you know this Annamite girl?"

Defendant.—I know her only by sight. She can speak only a little Cantonese.

His Worship found that the defendant was guilty of disorderly behaviour and sentenced her to a fine of \$5. To ensure that she will not give any further trouble for the next six months, a bond of \$50 was also ordered.

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NOTICES.

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THE SHANTUNG PROBLEM.

"TRENCH WARFARE" POLICY.

The *Hochi's* views on the Shantung question are always interesting. The paper belongs to Marquis Okuma, through whose predatory actions against China much of the difficulty has arisen. The Marquis, while professing liberal opinions, adopts as a political method a combination of perfidy and bullying. He is held in derision by the strong and in terror by the weak. To Dr. Seydewitz, who runs his paper for him, falls the difficult task of making the world believe in his own and his master's liberalism.

"As regards the Shantung problem," says the *Hochi* "immediately on the Treaty of Peace coming into effect in January, Japan notified China to the effect that in accordance with the arrangements between the two countries and the repeated declarations of Japan, she was ready to start negotiations for the retrocession. This communication gave rise to a storm of discussion in China as to the advisability of direct negotiations and revived the anti-Japanese movement which had nearly subsided. The Chinese Government remaining almost inactive all the time, being at a loss to know what to do. So the Japanese Government took the opportunity of their receipt of the various documents bearing on Shantung from Germany in May to urge the Chinese Government for a reply, with the result that a reply was prepared in Cabinet meeting on the 18th and handed Mr. Okuma, the Japanese Minister to China.

"The reply is couched in very diplomatic terms and runs to the effect: (1) that the Government cannot ignore public opinion which is strongly opposed to the proposal throughout the country; and (2) that as the Chinese Government has not signed the Treaty of Peace with Germany there is no basis for her to negotiate with Japan upon. Though such leading Chinese statesmen as President Hsu, General Chin, the Premier, and General Tuan Chi-jui held it advisable directly to deal with Japan and the Government was nearly of the same view, they have been compelled to yield to vulgar views and refuse Japan's offer. In view of the recent political situation in China, we cannot but sympathise with the difficult position of the Chinese authorities. But how is China going to recover her sovereignty after refusing Japan's friendly offer?

"When the Shantung problem was actively discussed in the American Senate last year, almost all sections of the Chinese people attached great importance to the issue of the debates, the progress of which made them elated and dejected in turn. But when the prospect of the Treaty of Peace being ratified by America became doubtful, Mr. Wellington Koo attempted to appeal to the Assembly of the League of Nations, but, despairing of meeting with much countenance there, he submitted the matter to the private League of Nations Association, and though it was once excluded from the list of question for discussion, it seems that he is still endeavouring to lay the matter before the Association again. All this useless exertion is prolonged partly because of the reliance which the Chinese have placed on America since last year, and with a view to sounding the extent to which Japan is prepared to make concessions. At the same time, it admits of no doubt whatever that the general antipathy of the Chinese people to Japan and the eagerness of certain politicians to make the most of this antipathy for purposes of political gain are at the bottom of the Chinese problem is extremely uncertain.

"On the other hand, what attitude are the Japanese authorities going to assume? Japan's offer having been refused, there is nothing to prevent her from taking free action. But such a course would be to require evil with evil. So this country should faithfully abide by her international undertakings and adhere to her policy of restoring Shantung as promised. But as it would be insupportable not only to the people of Shantung and the many Japanese residents and investors in the province that Japan should leave Shantung in its present unsettled state and passively keep on waiting for the yielding of the other party notwithstanding that there was no telling when China would repent and agree to negotiate with her, we suggest that the Japanese Government should make up its mind to enter

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may perhaps have the result of stimulating China and accelerating the chance for direct negotiations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

London, June 19.

Mr. J. H. Thomas states that the Railwaymen's deputation has proposed to Mr. Lloyd George that the Government should cease sending troops and munitions to Ireland and in return the railwaymen would appeal to the Irish people to suppress crime, violence and outrages of all kinds and, during the truce the British and Irish Trade Union Congress would meet together after which the Government could confer with the executive of the two congresses with a view to finding a permanent solution of the Irish question. The Government declared it would not only discontinue sending troops and munitions but would do everything to avoid provocation. They were prepared to meet any representation of English and Irish bodies, including representatives of Sinn Fein, but further than that the Government declined to go. Mr. Thomas added that in the event of further refusal to carry troops and munitions the Government intend to close the Irish railways which would lead to a most serious situation.

London, June 19.

Officials in the report of the deputation of the National Union of Railwaymen and Irish railwaymen to Lloyd George to urge the cessation of sending munitions to Ireland the Premier said the Government could never agree to an independent Irish Republic unless absolutely beaten to the ground. The Premier drew an analogy between Ireland and America and said Lincoln faced a million casualties in a five years war rather than acknowledge the independence of the Southern States. The British Government would do the same thing if the necessity arose. If arms, munitions, and battalions were necessary to protect men representing democratic Government in Ireland there would be sent. The Government asked Ireland to come into partnership with the English, Welsh, and Scots. That was not an insult to Ireland. The Government was very ready to discuss the problem with any body of representative men in Ireland but the present deputation was unable to give more effective guarantees that the outrages would be stopped. If railwaymen in Ireland desired to permit the Government to carry out its functions then the responsibility of paralyzing the whole traffic of Ireland must rest with them. The discussion was sometimes heated. At one time Mr. Bonar Law declared there was no coercion of opinion in Ireland; the only coercion was crime.

ANATOLIAN SITUATION.

London, June 19.

Regarding the situation in Anatolia, Reuters learns the Nationalists are extending their gains and growing in strength daily. Nationalists are now in occupation of the whole of Asia Minor, except the Imdid Peninsula and Smyrna area. Their forces are estimated to number on the whole front from the Black Sea coast to opposite Gallipoli Peninsula, 17,500 regulars and 19,500 irregulars. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are available in the interior of Asia Minor.

Several provocations have occurred between Turkish Nationalists and British troops in the district of Imdid. Foreigners are being evacuated.

The "Sunday Express" says the Government has decided to accept the offer of M. Venizelos to send Greek troops to support the British in the Imdid zone.

All is quiet on the British front at Imdid although the Nationalists are reported to have reached Tuzla.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Genoa, June 19.

The proposal to appoint the German delegate, Herr Doring, a member of the Committee caused an angry scene at the meeting of Seamen's delegates. Mr. Havelock Wilson declared that Herr Doring did not represent seamen as he favoured submarining. The Belgian delegates threatened to leave if Herr Doring was appointed. The proposal was rejected.

Genoa, June 20.

At the International Seamen's Conference Mr. Havelock Wilson declared they could not allow Herr Doring to participate unless he expressed regret for German submarinism and obtained an official assurance from the German Government that sufferers would be indemnified. His attitude is strongly supported by seamen's delegates from other countries, especially France, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

FOOTH AFRICA'S EXPORTS.

Pretoria, June 19.

The South African Government has prohibited the export of coal and foodstuffs except under permit.

NOTICES.

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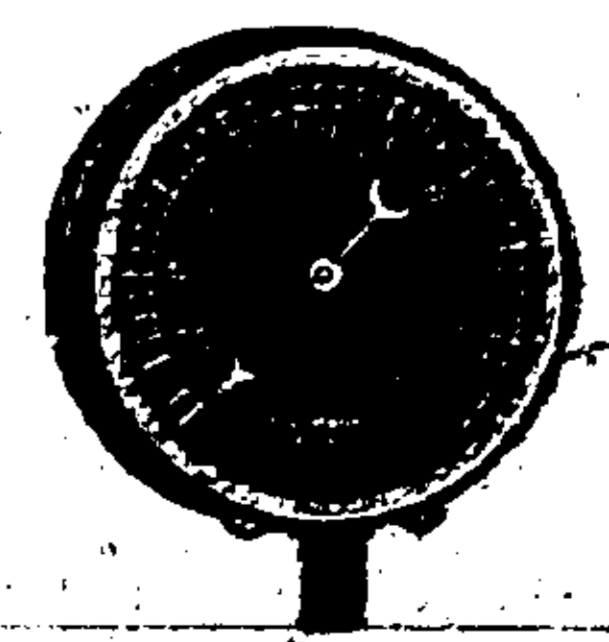
A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

THE PHARMACY

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22, Queen's Road Central.

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC GAUGES

ON STOCK



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building

Chater Road

(Continued on pages 3 and 5.)

NOTICES

RECEIVED

PER

S.S. INCONIUM

A New Shipment of

VICTOR RECORDS

Dance Records by Smith's Orchestra, Fuller's Jazz Band, Waldorf Astoria Orchestra, Van Eps Trio, McKee's Orchestra, Markel's Orchestra, etc.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

Lists forwarded on application

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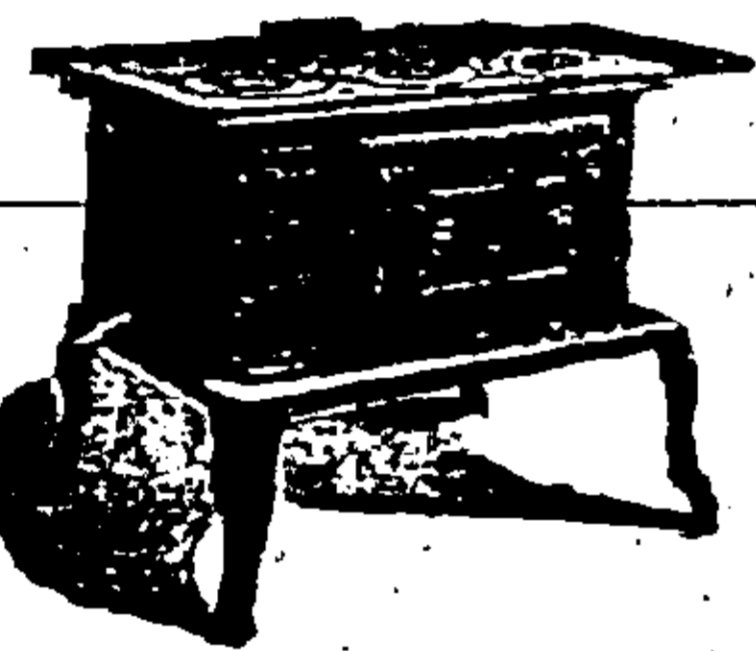
DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.

Also Nos. 10 with side boiler.

DURBANIAN.

A Large Size Range Suitable for a Hotel. Prices to Suit All.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Established 1866

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

Gold and Silver Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, and Valuable Instruments Repaired Under My Personal Supervision.

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"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."

General Commission Agents

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Hoi Sai, Canton, China, 20, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

Telephone Number: 5122

Cable Address: AUC 35, HONG KONG

AZ French Office

THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.
WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

EAU DE COLOGNE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central

Tel. No. 1877.

COME AND LOOK SEE!

DESPERATE BARGAINS!!

COME AND LOOK SEE!

ASTONISHING PRICES!!!

THE EASTERN BAZAAR'S GREAT REDUCTION SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

OWING TO THE PRICE OF SILK GOING DOWN,
EVERYTHING TO BE CLEARED AT MUCH
REDUCED PRICES.

SILK STORE,

Telephone 1804. 35, Queen's Road Central.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 2)

THE WIRELESS STRIKE.

London, June 20.
Serious developments have arisen in the wireless strike. The White Star s.s. Belgic and American liner Haverford were leaving Liverpool for America when a delegate of the Seamen's and Fireman's Union ordered the men ashore. They refuse to work alongside blackleg wireless men.
Despite the strike of regular wireless men the Mauretania sailed from Southampton for America with three non-union operators. Fears were entertained as to the attitude of the crew until receipt of orders from the joint seafarers' council declaring the wireless strike unauthorized by the council and all other unions must carry on.

THE PRINCE AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, June 19.
The Prince of Wales was entertained at a state banquet at the Town Hall. He had a wonderful reception, the streets being blocked for a half mile radius. Storey, Labour Premier, welcomed the Prince on behalf of the Government and the Labour Party as a thorough democrat. The reception by the crowds in the streets afterwards was amongst the most remarkable of the tour.

FRANCE AND HER COLONIES.

Bordeaux, June 20.
M. Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies, in a speech announced he was introducing a Bill to secure a state grant of four milliards francs to improve communications between the Colonies and the Mother Country. He declared that the expenditure of a milliard francs would enable France to secure all her needs from the Colonies.

FAR EASTERN HONOURS.

London, June 20.
Delft University has decided to confer the doctorship of laws on Sir John Jordan. The character of the French legion honour is conferred on J. E. Foley for services as director general of the exploitation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

H.M. AND THIRIFT.

London, June 20.
The King has sent a message to the Scottish Savings Conference at Aberdeen emphasizing the value of the movement to encourage thrift which would increase the independence of the people and materially assist the country to meet financial burdens inevitable in the price of victory.

OUTWITTING SINN FEINERS.

London, June 20.
In consequence of the failure of the police to arrest the extraordinary scene took place in County Louth where constables armed with revolvers raided food-shops and dairies and commandeered supplies for which they paid. The raid outraged the Sinn Feiners.

MANCASHIRES MOVE.

London, June 20.
The decision of the Lancashire Sharebrokers Association to suspend the price list for the month has created a surprise. One of the reasons adduced is the desire to steady values.

WITH GENERAL WRANGEL'S ARMY.

Constantinople, June 20.
General Wrangel's centre and right are continuing to advance. The left remains stationary, resting on the Dnieper. A considerable extent of territory has been recaptured with 1,000 prisoners.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, June 20.
A British squadron, including the Hood and Tiger, had an enthusiastic reception from the populace. The officers and men were feted everywhere. Thousands are visiting the Hood.

COTTON IN QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane, June 19.
The Ministry has decided to guarantee five pence halfpenny a pound for good quality seed cotton grown in Queensland before 30th June, 1922.

TURKEY AND THE TREATY.

Paris, June 19.
The Grand Vizier has requested the Peace Conference to further extend the period granted for Turkish observation of the draft treaty.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

Montreal, June 19.
Samuel Gompers was unanimously re-elected president of the Federation of Labour.

(Continued on page 3.)

M. SYKORA'S FIND.

A VALUABLE CELLO.

There are few treasures left now for the treasure-hunter. Mostly they are catalogued and the acquisition of them is simply a matter of hard cash. But the incredible sometimes happens yet. Mr. Bogumil Sykora, the famous cellist, whose concerts with Miss Katherine Campbell as pianist attracted much attention from music lovers in Japan, found, when on tour in the Philippines (says the *Japan Chronicle*) a regard for his travels which he would never have gained had peace and prosperity allowed him to stay in Europe earning money and acquiring fame. To him was brought by its owner a violoncello, without offer of sale. The price was moderate for the cello is not a popular favourite in the Philippines, and Mr. Sykora bought it, for to a less experienced eye than his it was something out of the common. As a matter of fact it is a genuine Stradivarius, and in perfect condition—a superlative prize. It is said to have been given as a votive offering to some church in the Philippines, and to have passed, probably through the dissolution of religious foundations, into private hands. To its owners it was merely lumber, and it is probably only because a cello is not easily use except for playing on that it has been allowed to survive without a scratch on its original varnish and with its beaded edge unbroken. That a tropical climate has never resolved it into its component parts must be due to the fact that Stradivarius lived before secotinae was invented and made his own glue. That it has escaped the white ant is due either to the varnish, the perfect seasoning of the wood, or pure good luck. It is a wonderful instrument. Lying silent so long, it has not forgotten how to speak, for it vibrates on the smallest provocation, and its volume and purity of sound, when the strings are touched, is astonishing. It is one of the very smallest of instruments. Stradivarius in his long life stocked Europe with violins, but made very few violoncelles. There are some twenty-five or twenty-six known examples, and it is hardly likely that there is a finer one than Mr. Sykora's. There is certainly none which is better appreciated by its owner. An artist is always his own severest critic, and there were musical efforts which Sykora knew should be admirable but which he could never believe, try as he would. He did not, like the bad workman, blame his tools, but put it down to his own shortcomings. His feeling when the effects he had striven for came almost by themselves from the new instrument is one that can only be imagined by musicians.

Mr. Sykora is in Japan now, but whether he will be playing there any more is doubtful. He is going to make another Philippine and Dutch Indies tour, and after that will probably go to America. His trip is fortunate in having come into the hands of an artist after all his wanderings. Whether he is fortunate is another matter. His musical soul, no doubt, has been lifted up to the seventh heaven; but those incapable of such raptures may at least congratulate themselves that they have not the constant anxiety of protecting from harm a treasure so precious and irreplaceable, and liable to so many varieties of accident.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANTI MALARIAL MEASURES.

London, May 22.—In connection with the Congress of Entomologists in London next week, the *Times* urges that simple measures, such as isolation of patients and the draining of pools, which have banished malaria from Panama and Khartoum, should be made obligatory throughout the colonies.

£54,000 FOR A NECKLACE.

A new record price for a necklace disposed of by auction in this country was reached at Christie's recently when a magnificent rope of 188 pearls was sold for £54,000. Another necklace of 87 pearls fetched £19,500, and one of 317 realised £7,000. It is believed that the largest sum ever paid for a necklace was the £240,000 for pearls belonging to the Empress Eugenie. A few months ago a necklace worth £300,000, stated to be a heirloom of the Tsar, was offered in London, but was withdrawn at £67,000.

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COOL LOOSE SUMMER
UNDERWEAR.B.V.D. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
\$1.50 EACH.AERTEX CELLULAR VESTS
AND DRAWERS

FOR COMFORT, COOLNESS AND DURABILITY.

\$2.00 \$2.50 & 4.00 each.

AERTEX CELLULAR NON-ACTINIC

RED UNDER-VESTS FOR SPORTS USE

\$2.75 each.

COLOURED MERCERISED COTTON
VESTS AND DRAWERS IN PLAIN
COLOURS OF BLUE, PINK AND
CREAM, \$4.00 SUIT.

THORNE'S OLD V.A.T.

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The V.A.T. was
invented in 1880 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and
the Whisky has been known as Old V.A.T. No. 4 ever since.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 616.

DIRECT FROM PARIS

PER PARCELS POST.

We have just received our parcels direct from a Paris
Manufacturer. A small assortment of latest models in
Ladies' Dresses.

CALL & INSPECT

NO TWO MODELS ALIKE



NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

(Incorporated in England.)

THURSDAY NEXT!

THURSDAY NEXT!!

THURSDAY NEXT!!!

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

POPULAR PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1

(Owing to their ship arriving earlier than expected, the Company will open on Thursday instead of Friday as previously advertised.)

BOOK EARLY at MOUTRIE'S.

GREEDY COOLIE.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THIRTY CENTS.

Inspector Grant, at the Police Court this morning, charged a ricksha coolie with assaulting a passenger, demanding more than the legal fare and with tearing his clothing.

The evidence revealed that the coolie had asked for half a dozen members of his profession. After depositing his passenger yesterday at Happy Valley he was offered 30 cents, which is a reasonable fare for the distance he had run from No. 7 Police Station to the Valley. But this particular coolie was not satisfied, and he expressed his feelings first of all by assaulting his passenger, and then tearing his clothing. The passenger then ran off with his rain-screen, and brought it to No. 2 Police Station. The coolie, however, had anticipated him by getting there first, and was relating a story to the Police of how he was robbed by a passenger of his rain proof screen when the latter made his appearance. The iniquities of the coolie were at once exposed, and to-day Mr. Hutchison imposed on each of the first two charges a fine appropriate to their serious nature, and also ordered the coolie to pay \$4 as compensation to the passenger for his torn jacket.

COMPANY REPORT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The half yearly report of the above Company, for the term ending the 31st March, 1920, states—

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 30,038,331.90, including Yen 3,061,963.27 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:

Legal reserve fund	Yen 5,000,000.00
Fund for extension of services and improvement of fleet	2,700,000.00
Special reserve for depreciation of steamers to be built and purchased	1,400,000.00
Directors' and auditors' fees	454,000.00
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum)	2,990,000.00
Extra dividend (30 per cent. per annum)	8,000,000.00
Yen 17,014,000.00	

leaving a balance of Yen 3,044,331.90 to be carried forward to the next account.

MARIE TEMPEST.

TO-MORROW'S FAREWELL.

At the Theatre Royal to-morrow night Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Brown and their associate company will make their final appearance in the Far East. The occasion is a memorable one, for no comedy company of the distinction of that headed by the two great artists has ever previously visited this part of the world. Apart from the individual merits of the play, the fine team work of the company and the artistic perfection of the various stage settings have set a standard here which will long be remembered and we trust, aspired to.

"Mrs. Dot" one of W. Somerset Maugham's merriest comedies, is the play selected for the final performance, and whilst there are many others which we should like to see again, "Mrs. Dot" is well chosen for the occasion, for it is a typical "Tempest" comedy.

The company leave Hongkong on Friday for Manila, whence they will per se. Hwan Ping on the "Sage" of their long journey.

BRITISH PHYSIQUE.

IGNORANCE THE ALLY OF DISEASE.

"The place of public opinion in preventive medicine" formed the subject of the Lady Priestley Memorial Lecture, delivered for the National Health Society at the Robert Barnes Hall, recently by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. The Lady Priestley Lecture was instituted for the purpose of organizing annually a public address on whatever subject connected with public health might be considered most important at the time.

Sir James Crichton-Browne presided, and immediately before the lecture, Princess Christian, the President of the National Health Society, presented certificates to students who had passed the examination of the Society.

Sir George Newman, said that the increase of physiological and pathological knowledge, including that of infection, had been one of our standing features of the age. We now knew that disease was not something arbitrary, capricious, occult, or accidental, but was an effect of definite causes and conditions. We also knew that these causes and conditions were in large and increasing measure controllable by man. To-day, therefore, for the first time, public and personal health had become purchasable.

Their problem could be stated in a word. The English people were suffering from impaired physique. Ten years of medical inspection in elementary schools had shown that no fewer than 1,000,000 children of school age were as defective as to be unable to derive reasonable benefit from their schooling. The insurance returns from 1914-15 showed that more than half of the insured persons in England and Wales received medical treatment every year and that among these persons alone there were upwards of 14,000,000 weeks of sickness a year—a loss of working time equal to 270,000 years per annum—most of which was due to preventable sickness. In the year following November 1, 1917, there were 2,425,184 medical examinations of recruits. Of this number only 56 per cent. were found to be of full normal health and strength. The remaining 44 per cent. failed to reach the standard, and upwards of 40 per cent. presented marked physical disabilities and were described as C3.

The official mortality tables yielded evidence of an improvement in health conditions in modern times, but death rates were difficult figures to realize. When it was reported that the death-rate was slowly declining they were apt to forget that there were 1,000 funerals every week in this country of persons who had died of tuberculosis, 1,200 more funerals every week due to cancer, and in 1918 alone 100,000 persons died from influenza.

TEA AND PICKLES.

The coming of the Ministry of Health meant a new sort of attack on the strongholds of disease. It meant, of course, increased intervention by the State, improved organisation, central and local, a bolder policy. This was good and desirable. But there was a further factor in reform which was in some ways more important than all these, namely, an educated community and an enlightened public opinion. As a nation we should never win through to a high physical standard until the great mass of the people were educated sufficiently to be able to choose the way of health.

Healthy and complete nutrition was infinitely more comprehensive than mere feeding. It connoted a healthy body in all respects, a brain and nervous system in tone, a healthy muscular and digestive system, circulation of blood and lymph. But when we turned to the dietetic conditions of the great mass of the workers we found a tale of bread and beer, tea and pickles, canned meat and cakes, a bit of bacon and a piece of cheese. Sufficient appetizing cookery, freshly prepared food, healthy conditions, and sound digestion, these essential things were almost entirely lacking.

was not poverty, but lack of knowledge of the right food to buy and how to cook it. By our ignorance and our willingness to be ignorant both in theory and in practice we provided the conditions which inevitably led to the growth of a C3 population.

All this applied equally to the conditions of health in respect of fresh air and exercise. The advantages of continuous oxygenation of the blood were incalculable, but these advantages were not secured by ill-ventilated schools and factories or by stuffy dwelling rooms. With few exceptions the means of ventilation were there. What was lacking was the maintenance of the means by the individual, and neglect of maintenance was due to lack of knowledge and to the dominance of bad habit.

GYMNASTICS FOR ALL.

The lecturer emphasized the value of games and recreation. He said that the nation ought to have available a complete scheme of educational and recreative gymnastics to train both body and brain, combined with games, swimming, field sports, and tennis. It was not enough for 40,000 youths to watch a football match; they also must play the game. It was not enough to make provision for physical development for children up to the age of 14 only. It was necessary to carry this on right into adult life. There were few problems more pressing than the provision of facilities for games, athletics, baths, swimming, and all forms of healthy physical recreation. If we did not solve this problem, at least for the great industrial towns, we must not expect anything but low physique in the population. Nor must we forget the women, the source of the new race. If music and dancing, golf, hockey, and tennis were good for any young woman they were good for all.

Knowledge necessary for the maintenance of health and promotion of sound physique was equally necessary for the prevention of disease. Invalidism, disease and premature death were due to a relatively small number of morbid conditions. A large proportion of these conditions were directly preventable. The chief hindrance in the practice of prevention was lack of knowledge on the part of the public.

It was now known, for example, that four principal diseases, namely, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, poliomyelitis, and cerebro-spinal fever were conveyed from person to person by the inhalation of the causal microbe. Protection could be secured only by safeguarding one person from another on the individual scale. A clean mouth, clear breathing passages, abstinence from spitting, sneezing, coughing, or shouting, or breathing at other people would go a long way towards the prevention of the diseases named. Other groups of maladies, such as dyspepsia, septic wounds, and disease contracted by infection, could be considerably lessened by the dissemination of some simple knowledge as to their causation. The present prevalence of venereal disease he described as a stain on our civilization.

AN ANNUAL "HEALTH DAY."

A further purpose of an enlightened public opinion in regard to preventive medicine was that the assent of the community might be won for sanitary reform and its consent secured for sanitary government, imperial and local. Hygiene could only become an expression of the national life if the people consented and were willing to advocate and carry out its reform. Mere legislation in this as in other fields would prove abortive if not supported by an intelligent public opinion.

In conclusion, Sir George Newman discussed the means of educating public opinion, and said that we must avail ourselves of the services of all who know in behalf of all who do not know. The admirable work of the voluntary health societies could hardly be over-estimated, and such a service as that represented in the National Health Week was particularly valuable. Why, he asked, should we not have a "Health Day" as well as an "Empire Day or Hospital Day," a regular feature of our national life?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

An Extra and Final Farewell Performance will be given on Wednesday next, 23rd June, when Miss

MARIE TEMPEST,

Mr. Graham Brown and the entire Tempest Company will present W. Somerset Maugham's Comedy

MRS. DOT

— Positively Last Performance. Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

9 OLIVER TYPEWRITERS OF MODEL No. 9.

The latest Printtype

AT FACTORY'S PRICE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

PACIFIC RICE MILLS,

2nd Floor, Mercantile Bank Building.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.

CHAUFFEURS!

CHAUFFEURS!!

Applications are invited from respectable and intelligent Indians and Chinese to join a class being formed to train chauffeurs. A limited number only can be accepted.

The training, which will include care and upkeep of a car as well as the driving lessons, will cover a period of about three months.

For further particulars apply to—

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

Tels. (The European Garage) 482 & 3552. 24, Des Vaux Road Central. 482 & 3552.

NOTICE.

G.  R.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Licences for vehicles and their drivers are renewable on July 1st 1920 as follows—

All motor vehicles, Motor vehicle drivers, trucks, carts, and vans. Regulation embossed number plates for all motor vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle licence.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE.

Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 21st June, 1920.

COACHMAN.

Mr. Thomas Mair, who when a lad was coachman to the late Tsar of Russia, has died at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, aged 77. He had also been Master of the Horse to one of the Tsar's consorts in which capacity he toured Europe.

AN INDIAN GIFT TO EMPIRE.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has forgone his claim against the Government of 17 lakhs of rupees (say, £170,000) for the services of his troops overseas. Cashmere, "the Garden of Roses," the "Gulistan" of the poets, is the most northern of the States of India. Its present Regent, General Sir Pritab Singh, is among the most famous of the ruling princes of India. He is entitled to a Royal salute of 21 guns. Sir Pritab's personal service in France, whether he proceeded to the front in 1914, is among the proudest records of the splendid loyalty of India during the war.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PERSIA"

From TRIESTE, PORT SAID.

ADEN & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 22nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —:

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd—

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26th—

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27th—

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FLYING—SUNDAY, June 27th.

(Weather permitting)

TICKETS for flights and full particulars may be obtained either at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 599.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced.

Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University Entry Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in new subjects.

Prospectus on application.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 24th. June, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Fook Tai Cheong Godown, West Point

(for account of the concerned)

700 Bags Tonkin Rice

236 "

(stored in the above godown)

700 Bags Tonkin Rice

(stored in Po On Godown, West Point)

200 Bags Tonkin Rice

125 "

(stored in the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co's godown, West Point)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 25th. June 1920,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

4 Electric Ceiling Fans 100 volts 60 cycles

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 19.

Official: M. Millerand meets Mr. Lloyd George at Hythe prior to the Boulogne Conference. The greatest secrecy is observed in reference to the change in plan for which no explanation is yet forthcoming.

A Hythe Conference is to be held between Lloyd George and Millerand preliminary to the Allied Conference at Boulogne.

Paris, June 19.

The Echo states that owing to difficulties in the formation of the German Cabinet the Spa Conference has been postponed to July 10. It is explained the Hythe Conference is necessitated by the fact that the Anglo French Boulogne Conference is being transformed into an Inter Allied Conference. Preliminary Anglo French conversations are required on the questions of indemnities and reparations payable from Germany. Franco British financial experts are extremely satisfied with the plan evolved if agreement is reached at Folkestone and Boulogne. The basis of this plan will constitute a great step towards financial and economic questions.

Paris, June 19.

Besides the German indemnity, the Boulogne Conference will discuss the disarmament of Germany.

CANADA AND JAPANESE.

Vancouver, June 19.

The Government of British Columbia has decided not to agree to the demand of the Canadian Dominion Government for cancellation of the clause in provincial Government contracts prohibiting the employment of Japanese in public works or in connection with mining or timber leases. The question has been referred to the provincial court of appeal preparatory to an appeal to the Privy Council.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

London, June 19.

The "Gazette" publishes a Royal Warrant providing for the award of the Victoria Cross to civilians of either sex connected with the Army. Women nurses and members of Auxiliary Corps are eligible. It further provides for the grant of the Cross to an officer, non-commissioned officer and man of a unit distinguishing itself collectively; the recipients to be selected by ballot of their comrades. There are similar provisions for the Navy.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Washington, June 19.

Mr. Hoover has announced he will support the Republicans at the elections. He describes the bulk of the Republican programme as constructive and progressive. This apparently eliminates the possibility of Hoover's nomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

McAdoo declines to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the presidency and declares his decision irrevocable.

WILSON ROUSED.

New York, June 18.

President Wilson declared the Republicans were responsible for any bad effects of the failure of the Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty. The government of the Republican leaders sacrificed every principle that made the movement of eight months ago attractive in order to gratify ambition and to prevent Americans fulfilling their honest obligations to the world.

IRISH AMERICANS.

New York, June 19.

The statement in the newspaper "Gaelic American" that \$50,000 has been subscribed in America for Sinn Fein bonds has been used to send a "nondescript aggregation of individuals" to Chicago to secure an Irish plank in the Republican platform. It is regarded as marking the open breach between De Valera and the "Friends of Irish freedom."

U.S. AND PROFITEERS.

New York, June 19.

Frederick Gimbel, vice-president of Gimbel Brothers, one of the largest department stores in the United States, has been arrested for profiteering in clothing.

OBITUARY.

New York, June 18.

The death is announced of George W. Perkins, the well known financier.

CHINA AND FOREIGN POST-OFFICES.

Peking, June 20.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill abolishing foreign post offices.

OFFICERS' SEARCH FOR WORK.

8,000 UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON ALONE.

The problem of finding employment for ex-officers grows daily more difficult, and the whole question of replacing in civil life men who lately held commissions is rapidly approaching a crisis. Of the great number declared by Lord Haig to be without engagements, 8,000 alone are in the London district.

The authorities find themselves faced with a brick wall in the matter of placing the men and the time would seem to have come for a general overhaul of the machinery by which it is sought to transfer these men from military to civil life, for it is declared to be working with less success than at any time since demobilization began. Of the men now being demobilized over 90 per cent. have no employment to go to, the bulk of them representing those who volunteered to stay on in the Army after the signing of Peace. They had then, as they have now, no occupation to resume. They may be divided into two groups, those between 35 and 40 years of age and those between 21 and 25, and the registrations made by them at the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour are almost as numerous as at any time during the last 18 months.

The difficulty of finding work for these men cannot with justice be traced to the employer, who has done his utmost to respond to the numerous appeals that have been issued for the provision of employment. Business houses generally have, so far as their staffs are concerned, got back to their pre-war establishments, and fresh engagements are being made now only to replace wastage. The members of the panels that were set up to smooth the way between employer and employable have worked zealously to do their share of the work, but the formidable fact that in London 8,000 men who saw military service as officers are out of work remains, and while there must be some business men who have not yet been approached on the question of helping these men, and who, it is to be hoped, may yet be interested it is not to be assumed that there are many such.

One half of the small advertisements in *The Times* relating to situations for men are answered by the Appointments Department and the correspondence that follows generally shows that the employer is anxious to give preference to the ex-service man but it is not to be supposed that a situation can be created for a wholly unsuitable and untrained man because he has served in the Army. That is really the crux of the whole matter—so many of these men are entirely without training and experience. Banks and business houses overseas constantly ask for men from this country to whom they have well paid billets to offer. It is stipulated that applicants must have previous experience and be in the middle twenties; but how many men can fulfil these conditions? If they are of the right age they cannot have had experience and if they have the experience and are of the right age they probably never served and are unfit to go abroad.

The most tragic cases are those of men who obtained commissions when they were 20 or 21 and received rapid promotion with a salary that enabled them to marry. They have now a wife and probably one or two young children to keep and the erroneous belief still lingers that having

held a rank in the Army they are therefore properly equipped for a highly paid and responsible job in civil life.

SALVATION ARMY'S BAN ON FOOTBALL.

Salvation Army officers must not attend football matches. Ten members of the band of the Barton-on-Humber branch recently did so. This was regarded as a flagrant breach of the regulations, and they were all ordered a month's suspension. A prominent member of the corps at Hull explained to a *Daily Chronicle* representative that the regulation exists not because football is regarded by the Army as sinful, but because it is thought officers and bandmen have no time for such things if they are genuine in their work. "No man is compelled to accept a commission," he said, "but when he does so he is expected to obey the regulations."

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Works... Tel. K.21.
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CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

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having arrived from Seattle via ports on the 15th inst., consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 22nd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

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United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

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Don't be led to try a Substitute.

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The Steamship.

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All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 21st by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

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A PARISIAN LADY on her way through Hongkong, will consider it an honour to have the Ladies of Hongkong call at her apartments at the Hongkong Hotel, where she has on display a most comprehensive and varied assortment of Ladies' Hats of the very latest styles as well as some exclusive and ultra chic models.

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She makes a specialty of altering and remodeling hats of other seasons at a very reasonable charge.

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an infallible remedy—immediately relieves
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

MARRIAGE.

CAIRNS-NICHOLSON.—James Cairns of Elie, Scotland, to Margaret Catherine Nicholson of Kilmarnock, Scotland, at Union Church, Hongkong, 21st. June, 1920.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920.

HONGKONG'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

The statement which Lord Milner has just made with regard to the status of the great self-governing Dominions in relation to the Mother Country is one of the very greatest importance and significance. He declared that it is now common ground that there is no kind of authority in practice, whatever may be the theory of the Constitution, that the Parliament and peoples of the United Kingdom claim any longer to exercise over the Parliaments and peoples of the Dominions. "We frankly accept them," said Lord Milner, "as partner nations of equal status, though, by common consent, we might hold a position of leadership as head of the family." That utterance definitely and accurately states the position, and it is one which, we are sure, he as gladly accepted by the Dominions as by the Motherland. It implies no weakening of the ties that bind the Empire together; on the contrary, it is a declaration of the mutual trust and understanding which is felt rather than talked about and which, when all is said and done, was the dominating factor in causing the Dominions to rally around the flag as they did in the dark days of war.

The simile of the various parts of the Empire being children of a great family, with the Mother Country as its head, is an apt one. But there are little children and big children. Hongkong cannot, of course, be classed with the great self-governing Dominions, but it is in the family circle, none the less. It is a growingly prosperous child, too, and it is by no means the least important member of the family. Now, nobody in his senses would suggest that Hongkong, in its relation to the Mother Country, could claim the status of an equal partner. But this Colony is a partner, all the same, and now that we have reached a stage when the correct status of the larger Colonies is being considered and dealt with, it would appear to be opportune to determine and to improve the position of the Crown Colonies as well. It cannot be denied that, to take a case in point, the relationship between this Colony and the Imperial Government badly needs looking into. Our form of Government is, to put it mildly, archaic; it needs improving in the same broad and progressive spirit which has been operating in regard to the position of the other members of the Imperial family. We should, in fact, like to see the importance of the Crown Colonies recognised by their being represented on the Imperial Conferences and also in an Imperial Parliament if we ever have one. Just as the self-governing Dominions are getting into closer touch with the Home Government, so must some machinery be devised by which a living contact is created between the latter and the Crown Colonies. In these days, it is not sufficient for us that our interests are supposedly looked after by a Colonial Office which is over-burdened with larger Imperial issues and which is guided solely by official advice.

We venture to say that so far as Parliament generally and the people at Home are concerned, Hongkong might never exist. We are rather like a forgotten member of the family. Well, it is about time our existence was made known and our claims considered. There is no desire to cut ourselves adrift from the family; we do not want to dispense altogether with the guiding parental hand. But we do want a little more liberty of action. The other day we were informed all about the new scheme of constitutional reform which is to be applied to Burma, one feature of which was that the Legislature is to comprise 92 elected members, 30 nominated members and six ex-officio members. In that scheme we can see a desire to give overseas communities a more direct and vital interest in their own government. If the Burmans are to be treated so liberally, what of the Crown Colonies? There would be manifest objections to any conversion of these Colonies into little self-governing units. But there is every reason why a more liberal form of government should be bestowed on them. We hope that in the interest which is being aroused at Home over Imperial constitutional questions, the case of the Crown Colonies will not be overlooked.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

It was a very picturesque sight that was presented at North Point on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday when the Dragon Boat Festival was celebrated in such a thorough manner as has already been reported. One of our contemporaries has deplored the lack of organisation, but that was a little unkind, having regard to the fact that, thanks to the energies of the officials and the Police, there was far more orderliness than one has yet seen at similar gatherings. It says something too for the efficiency of the control when there was not one serious accident. The police compute that the number attending was something in the vicinity of 30,000—a vast concourse of people to handle effectively. Now that the affair has passed into the realm of things done we think we can legitimately congratulate the promoters, not because of any special pains they might have taken, but because the event was held at all. When one looks at the very few opportunities that the average Chinese resident in Hongkong has of joining in any public festivities or celebrations, then we ought to encourage those who are working to improve matters in this respect. Hundreds of Chinese live here who seldom know what it is to enjoy themselves in a public way, and it is high time that matters were altered. The majority of natives cannot join in sports or competitions; there are few recreation grounds for them; and they have very little leisure for such things even if they had the inclination. And so it is that when we see regattas, or race meetings, or gymkhanas, or anything in which it would be possible to let the Chinese interested join, we are a little disappointed when they are excluded. This week-end has been purely a native regatta and a lot is owing to the Europeans who served on the Committee and as officials. We owe them thanks, not censure.

MORE FOR THE CHINESE.

At one recent racing event there was a race devoted to Mafoos, but that is the only time we remember anything of the sort being done. At our ordinary races or gymkhanas there is no opportunity given to the men who are responsible for practically all the training work, though in Shanghai there are regular races set aside for the native riders. Our Jockey Club and Gymkhana Club might give the matter some consideration, for it seems a little greedy to keep all the races for European riders. And at the regattas that are sometimes held under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club or the Victoria Recreation Club it would be an interesting and encouraging departure if races could be organised in which sampans and small junk-like craft compete. This may read a little humorous to some, but we think in all seriousness that there is a very fine scope for the establishment of better relationship between all classes of Hongkong's heterogeneous population through the medium of sport. If the humble native folk could feel that they had a place in a regatta programme it would certainly make a lot of difference. If need be one day in the year could be set aside for such a purpose. At any rate we had some such thoughts as these when we were at North Point on Sunday and saw the hearty zest with which the crowds of Chinese enjoyed themselves in their own way. For a little while they were taken out of the monotony of their crowded houses and given a taste of pure air.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE.

It seems more certain than ever that the question of the League of Nations is the one that will dominate the American Presidential election. President Wilson has come out of his shell a little and has issued a very direct challenge to the Republican nominee on the matter—a challenge that has been accepted. Whether a referendum of the country will be taken is a very moot and doubtful point and even if it were taken we doubt whether President Wilson's attitude would be upheld now, seeing that so much bad feeling has been introduced since the United States was first asked to consider the matter. But we are certain that prior to the proceedings in Congress, just after the Treaty of Versailles was framed, American popular opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of some such machinery to safeguard the world against future wars and was equally in

DAY BY DAY.

OPPRESSION MAKES A POOR COUNTRY AND A DESPERATE PEOPLE.

H.M.S. Colombo has gone into dock.

Amongst the forthcoming marriages announced is that of Miss Minnie Goldenberg to Mr. H. S. Hurley, the Chief officer of the Yatsing.

Car No. 190 yesterday knocked down a Chinese whose injuries, though not very serious, necessitated his admission into Hospital.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the coronation of H. M. King George, men-of-war in port to-day dressed ship. A Royal salute was fired at noon.

At Thursday's Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe will ask the four questions of which he gave notice last Thursday. Three Bills are down for second reading.

One man has been arrested in connection with the cutting and wounding of another Chinese, yesterday, subsequent to a quarrel. The injured man was sent to Hospital.

Whilst at work in lime-washing at No. 165, Praya East, a Chinese workman accidentally dropped off the ladder on which he stood, and received injuries which led to his removal to Hospital.

A general meeting of the Ministering Children's League was held at Government House this morning under the presidency of Lady Stubbs. The gathering was not open to the Press.

Miss Rosa Filocamo, Mme. Amelia Silvestri and Mr. D. E. Amelias, with Prof. Danenburg as accompanist, are giving a grand concert to-night at the Peak Club so members and their guests, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

The owners of 38 junks and cargo boats were fined this morning \$10 each by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, for lying in shore. Three of these owners were also fined \$5 each for having no licence.

A Chinese baby about a month old was yesterday found by the Sisters of the Italian Convent, left on the roadway near the Kwong Wah Hospital, and was removed to their branch at Shanghai Street. The child later died and the remains were removed to the Mortuary.

The rumour, announced by a morning contemporary as being published by the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, that 150 men of the Wiltshire Regiment had left Hongkong for duty at Peking, is unfounded. We understand, however, that a Detachment is likely to proceed about the middle of next month on the s.s. "Himalaya."

An enjoyable whist drive was held last evening in the R.E. Sergeants' Mess, Wellington Barracks. The function was well patronized, over hundred and twenty players taking part. The prize winners were—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Seaton; 2nd, Mrs. Booth; 3rd, Mrs. Rudd; 4th, Mrs. Bickford; 5th, Mrs. Holdman; 6th, Mrs. Crane; 7th, Mrs. Miller; 8th, Mrs. Parson; 9th, Mrs. Bradford; 10th, Mrs. Cooper; 11th, Mrs. Delbridge; 12th, Mrs. Fooks. What would appear to be an unfair proportion of prizes for the gents is due to the fact that a large number of gentlemen were forced to act the part of the gentler sex. Lieut. Larkham Royal Engineers, distributed the prizes, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks. Q. M. S. Orvendon, R.E., left nothing to be desired in the manner in which he carried out his duties as M.C.

favour of America abandoning her attitude of aloofness towards the international affairs of Europe and the world. Ex-President Taft has stated that "America cannot escape from the League of Nations" and he seems to think that the principle will be adopted so soon as the elections are over. We hope his forecast proves to be true and also that there will be a little kinder attitude towards the Versailles Treaty. It would make a wonderful difference if America came in.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX")

In a fashionable city many years ago there was an idiot who belonged to a family of note. One day this idiot met a friend in the street and exclaimed to him: "Lezer, Lezer, you are a fool." "I know I am a fool," answered Eleazar, "but Philemon, you are a bigger fool, and don't know it." I offer this story to a friend of mine who has impugned the correctness of my arguments and statements.

It is a pleasure once more to welcome to our shores that popular medico, Dr. Allan, who threw up his job when war broke out and offered his services to his country. Dr. Allan arrived in the Colony on Sunday last by the s.s. Dilwara from Christmas Island, where he is connected with the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, Limited. Dr. Allan rendered very valuable services at the front rising to the rank of Major. We all trust that he will be induced to make his home again in Hongkong, for he is a clever physician and held in the highest esteem both by the foreigners and the Chinese in Hongkong. The latter almost deify him. He is a "Friend of the Poor." We certainly want a few more physicians like Dr. Allan in our midst, and I hope he will eventually practise in the Colony again.

The report of the Educational Committee appointed by His Excellency, when it is published, should serve to point out the defects of our educational system. There is no doubt that primary education in this Colony is not in a satisfactory state. The question of primary education is a vast one, and the instruction, as at present carried on, gives meagre results. There is a good deal in the present training that can never be of any use to the scholars. The opinion is expressed that the education in the lower schools should be made quite thorough up to the point that the scholars are being taught, as though there were no further education for them, thus giving them a practical, if limited, training. The general condition of education in the lower schools is what one may term "enlightened ignorance," useless alike to the individual and the Colony.

The Government is doing its level best to help motorists and motorists. Roads are being widened and metalled everywhere and already the Colony has become a Paradise for the motorist. Notice that some six concrete pillars have been put up in Garden Road, and, with the aid of the astylenes lamps that will burn from them, this road should not any longer be dangerously dark. On rainy nights it is difficult for motorists to distinguish objects, and the erection of these lamp posts will be appreciated by all who drive cars. I am told that the Government intends distributing similar pillars along the motor roads where the lighting is not sufficient. These concrete pillars are made in the Government concrete works at North Point. The Public Works Department performs its duties in spite of difficulties which might well daunt less courageous spirits and it is leaving here monuments of its achievements, in the roads and buildings which it is constructing.

Messrs. Alex Ross and Co.'s European staff has been strengthened considerably of late, and still further changes are foreshadowed in the near future. Mr. Graham, the present Manager, who came down from Shanghai on the demise of the late Mr. Dennis Moss, is well-known to old residents of the Colony, for he had been previously connected with the Hongkong branch. I learn from a Northern contemporary that he is a keen rower, and I look to see him get up a few Inter-Port rowing competitions. The first impression that one gains on entering the premises of Messrs. Alex Ross and Company is that the firm's principal line is machinery. This is certainly not the case, for Messrs. Alex Ross and Company's sheet anchor is the number of the best-known Manchester and Bradford piece goods houses they represent in Hongkong. In the piece goods line the firm recognises no peer, and side by side with their piece goods has been developed the machinery and motor accessory business. Under the regime of Mr. Graham I have no doubt that the firm will continue to make further marked progress.

BOXING.

HOW BECKETT BEAT WELLS.

"Corinthian," writing in the *Daily Chronicle* of May 11th, says—

Lost opportunities supply the story of life. Why, on earth Billy Wells did not knock out Joe Beckett in their contest at Olympia last night goodness only knows. By dint of very fine robustness, which could not be otherwise than admired, Beckett fought his way in to victory.

It was obvious that Wells had concentrated upon avoiding Beckett's left hook, and when in the third round Wells was rather badly hurt with lefts which were not hooks, his whole mind became more than ever impressed with the necessity of escaping left hooks. So it was that Beckett put Wells out with a straight right.

In the first round Beckett started boxing like a demon. He kept his head moving, and would never give a fixed target for a punch. This bothered Wells, and the latter tried his hardest to get in a big punch. Wells punched the right way, but he did not punch with sufficient nerve force behind it. Wells won that first round by quite a comfortable margin of points, but he had been hurt, as his nose showed.

PUNCHES THAT HURT LITTLE.

Beckett gave Wells his opportunities and Wells, like the good boxer he is, saw them and used them; but Wells did not see these opportunities quick enough to permit of him hanging in his punch with all the vim that should have been there.

As the contest went on Beckett developed a contempt for his opponent; he began to think that Wells was not worth bothering about, and that he could be knocked out any time that was thought fit. In the second round Wells sent home a splendid left to the chin, and followed that up with a right to the body. As quick as thought Beckett dashed in and fought back, as if those punches had merely spurred him on to greater effort.

That was when Wells wondered what on earth he was up against, and he did not know what he had got to beat. Wells hit Beckett on the face (not quite on the chin) very hard in the third round, and, thinking that he had hurt Beckett enough to make the latter take a breather, Wells stood up.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

As he stood up, Beckett went forward and, banging his right fist as hard as he could to the uncovered chin of Wells, found the spot that mattered. Wells went down to the floor of the ring, and lay there on his back, utterly unconscious of what he had been training for during the last few weeks.

Beckett is a fine puncher; Wells is a fine boxer, and if the latter only knew how good a boxer he is, Beckett could never beat him. The worst thing that can be said about Wells is this—that he had the opportunities of beating Beckett and only took half the advantage of them. He should have won because of his opponent's lack of defence.

That being so, one does not want to take from Beckett any of the credit that is due to him. The manner in which he fought back after being hurt was splendid, and in doing so he discovered the weakness that is in Wells's constitution. On the score of boxing the points were with Wells, but on the score of contest winning Beckett had it, and got home with it.

Under the circumstances, perhaps it is better that the title of British heavy-weight champion should be in the hands of Beckett. He is more likely to go into the ring against any other heavy-weight from another country with all calmness of mind; but the fact remains that he is not so good a boxer as Billy Wells, who left his chin open, like a novice would, last night, and lost as a consequence.

BECKETT'S IMPROVEMENT.

The best thing that can be said of this contest is that Beckett made himself appear 50 per cent. better than he was when he met Dick Smith. Beckett hid his chin and he covered his body, and he refused to appear to be hurt when Wells hit him with some very good right upper-cuts to the face. Beckett was always cool and collected, and even when he blinked his eyes under punishment, it only seemed to be in order to clear his vision, so that he might go in the harder and win.

Good boxer as Wells is, he has one thing to learn, and that is that it is never wise to allow yourself to relax your guard so

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Some politicians seem annoyed because the Admiralty is selling old warships to foreign countries, but this is, at all events, better than giving them away to royal visitors, as was done in the days of George III. Lord Broughton notes in his diary on September 19, 1833: "General Turner told me he was in waiting on the Emperor Alexander when he and the King of Prussia visited Portsmouth in 1814. Alexander was evidently displeased with the great naval superiority of England. A small vessel was given to the King of Prussia, who, tapping Alexander on the shoulder, said, 'You will not be jealous of my fleet!'"

How will airships be anchored? General Maitland, the Admiralty senior airship officer, who took part in the R. 34's Atlantic crossing, recently gave the following explanation. "We hope that in time," he said, "an airship arriving say, from New York at an English terminus, will come over a single mast under her own power, drop a coupling, and be connected up by one or two men on the ground to the coupling inside the mast. Then the airship will be pulled down by a winch to the top of the mast, and the passengers will go down the mast in a lift." Steel towers are now being constructed from which it will be possible to supply airships moored to them with fuel, water, gas, and goods; and crew and passengers also will be able to go aboard from the towers. The completed mooring tower will be about 150ft. high, and will be built of steel lattice-work. It is being furnished with a revolving head. To this the airship will be closely moored, bow on, and floating clear of the ground, the vessel will be able to swing round in accordance with the direction of the wind.

In the rural districts of Germany, not so many years ago, "Pay Weddings" were quite common. These peculiar entertainments were arranged or the pecuniary benefit of the bride pair, for the guests each paid an admittance. The "takings" went towards furnishing a home for the newly-wed. French wedding ceremonies, even amongst the poorest, are occasions for reckless extravagance. In Britain they are said to be more gorgeous than in Paris. At a pre-war wedding in the former place, it is told that three bullocks, thirty-six calves, and five sheep were slaughtered, and, in addition to wines and liquors, over forty barrels of cider were emptied. Swedish brides fill their pockets with bread, which they give away to those they meet on their journey to the church. Their belief is that every piece so disposed of brings so much good fortune for the future. The oldest love-letter proposing marriage was written on a brick! This was 3,500 years ago, when the hand of an Egyptian princess was sought, and this substantial specimen is said to be the only thing of its kind in the world.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's story, at the recent Congress of the British Music Society, of how his mother wrote band parts for a village orchestra "on entirely general assumptions as to the possibilities of the different instruments," recalls the ease of a certain assistant master in a North London school who, without any knowledge of harmony or instrumentation, "composed" pieces for the school band. The head master, as his assistant, decided to have them printed, and when the proofs were sent to the composer he was puzzled to see written in the margin opposite a number of bars with query marks to them, "consecutive fifths," "false relation," and similar mysterious phrases. The assistant thereupon made inquiries about the matter from the printer's reader who was responsible for the queries, and decided he had better study theory before he did any more composing. As a result of this study he became the recognised authority on the subject, and ended his days as Professor Pratt, the occupant of the Chair of Music in Dublin University.

long as the man you are opposed to is on his feet. When Wells was 'knocked out' with that very good right-hand punch, he had no sort of guard up at all, and as a consequence, Beckett, who was rather tired at the time, could put all the force of which he was then capable into the blow. Doing so, he won.

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"UNWANTED" BABIES.

FIRST BATCH ARRIVES IN SCOTLAND.

In addition to its usual complement of passengers the Scottish express, which left King's Cross recently brought to the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, the first batch of "unwanted" babies for whom adopters have been found in Scotland by the National Children Adoption Association.

Two compartments were reserved for the infant travellers, who were in the motherly charge of two of the officials of the Association. For safety and security they were secured with safety pins to the seats, and provided with plenty of warm milk, they made the long journey in comfort.

The babies slept most of the way, and by the time Waverley Station was reached they were beginning to become wakeful and lively. Most of them were smiling, and seemed to be quite charmed with the new surroundings, with the exception of one little mite, who did not seem to be enjoying herself.

But the kindly attentions of her guardians succeeded ultimately in soothing the infant and reconciling her to her new domicile in Scotland.

The ages of the infants ranged from 6 to 8 months, and there was also a bright little girl of 10 years of age. After alighting from the train the children were taken to one of the waiting-rooms in the station where they were handed over along with their birth-certificates to their foster parents. The "fathers" and "mothers" did not disguise their pleasure as the tiny charges were handed over to them. The babies too in most instances, appeared quite untroubled by their new "daddies" and the "daddies" were equally proud of their new possession. All the children looked healthy and well-cared for.

TOUCHES OF HUMOUR.

There were touches of humour in the scene in the waiting-room. The babies are, of course, English, and some of the names are naturally suggestive of that country. Naming a new baby is a question which often leads to long debates in the family circle, and is not infrequently settled by compromise.

One of the new "mothers" while patiently charmed with the infant whose destiny had been entrusted to her, was greatly disappointed when she learned the child's Christian name. She was delighted with the baby, but she wanted the name changed to one of her own choosing. This, it was explained, to her, was impossible. But while that may be so, it can be presumed with certainty that the "mother" will have her way and that the little girl—in spite of the birth certificate—will be known not by an English but by a Scottish Christian name.

Although the infants had a label attached to them with their names, it was not unnatural in the unusual circumstances, that there should be a slight mix-up in the distribution of the infants. In one instance, after an infant had been handed over to its adopter, it was discovered that she had been put in possession of the wrong baby. This, however, was speedily put right.

A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

Curiously enough, one of the brightest and most attractive of the babies did not find at first a "mother." The intending adopter, after inspecting the cheery little mite, declared that the child was too young. It had therefore to remain in charge of the officials,

who, however, don't think it will be necessary to take the baby back to London, as they have other adopters in Scotland on their list, some of whom, they are confident, will only be too glad to become her guardian.

Some of the adopters appeared to be childless couples, but the way in which they betrayed their delight with their new responsibility augurs well for the future happiness of the children. The "daddies" exhibited the fatherly touch right away, and the maternal instinct was, of course, very evident.

Only one of the babies, it was stated, is to find a home in Edinburgh, and one has been adopted by a Leith couple. An adopter was present this morning all the way from Loch Fyne; the others came from Forfar, Hamilton, and Paisley.

Mrs. Griffin, one of the officials of the Association, who travelled with the infants, speaking to a *Times* reporter after her charges had been transferred to the custody of their "parents," said that they had 150 applications from adopters in Scotland. The Association's home in London only accommodated 22 infants, but they had 3000 infants on their books. It was their experience that there was a great dearth in Scotland to adopt some of the babies.

NOT AN IDEAL WAY.

To ensure, Mrs. Griffin added, that the babies would find a good home, every investigation was made. The homes were visited in most cases, and they also required to be furnished with two references from each adopter. The separation of mother and child was not an ideal way of dealing with the problem. They did not want to do it, and in every case tried to keep the mother and child together.

Referring to the criticism made some time ago by Dr. Maxwell Williamson, the Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh, Mrs. Griffin pointed out that the reason why the authorities in Edinburgh found difficulty in finding homes for Edinburgh "unwanted" babies was that if anyone in Edinburgh wished to adopt an "unwanted" baby, they naturally would not desire one from the district in which they resided.

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Mrs. M. D. Matheson, of 42 Dufferin Street, Montreal, says: "My little boy, 5 years old, was threatened with fever. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets at night and in the morning he was better. I shall always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and I find they take them without trouble."

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SINN FEIN IN AMERICA.

REACTION DEVELOPING.

Mr. E. P. Bell, *Chicago Daily News* representative in London, writes this to the *Times*—It has been my belief all along—a belief I frequently have expressed—that the Sinn Fein-Hun-Hearst anti-English agitation in the United States would go on until it got its American answer. It is beginning to get this answer. It is beginning to get it from one end of the country to the other. If it persists far enough with its alienism, with its anti-patriotism, with its campaign against the peace of the world, America's answer is likely in the end to assume a form that even Sinn Feiners, Huns, and Hearstites will be able to understand.

On a recent night in Chicago, Medinah Temple, a well-known auditorium on the North Side, was jammed with 3,000 persons to hear "the other side" of the Irish question. This "other side" was given by the delegation of Ulster Protestants, who received what the Chicago Press united in describing as a tumultuous welcome. Their remarks evoked "storm after storm of applause," and after a dozen Sinn Fein interrupters were escorted from the building at the moment of their appearance. Thousands were outside when the doors were closed, and crowded overflow meetings followed in the Moody Bible Institute and the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

At these meetings this resolution was passed:—Resolved: That this audience looks with marked disfavour upon the raising of funds in the United States at the time by citizens of a foreign country for the purpose of fostering interference in the affairs of a friendly nation; and further respectfully suggests that the legal propriety of such action be made the subject of careful inquiry by the proper officials of our Government. And, be it further,

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the chairman of each United States Senator and each member of the National House of Representatives.

Similar scenes, a similar attitude, marked innumerable meetings in the United States in honour of the Ulster delegation, with its case for "the other side" of the Irish question. (This quoted phrase, it will be noted, suggests what tolerance had been shown the Sinn Fein argument in America for an indefinite time.)

But the Ulster delegation was not the only, nor the main, stimulating agency of anti-Sinn Fein revolt in America. This distinction—the distinction of the primary role in arousing the spirit of the Americanism in this matter—belongs to the Sinn Fein-Hun-Hearst combination, with its Egyptian, Persian, and Indian auxiliaries. Of this heterogeneous force, Sinn Fein was considered, and is considered, the spearhead. And, rightly or wrongly, Protestantism in America began to suspect that the Sinn Fein movement was less a political than a religious movement. It said to itself:—

Apparently we have here, not only a menace to the peace of the English-speaking world, but a Papist advance under a screen of politics—Roman Catholicism on the march under the flag of a passion for political independence.

You have observed the reaction. You have heard the Methodists of New York State, in annual convention, crying out against this phenomenon, this organized purpose, this sustained action, with its sinister air and its ominous import. What did the New York Methodists—their voice is the voice of more than 1,000,000 of their own denomination, not to mention some 30,000,000 other American Protestants, who feel as they feel, and who are acting as they acted—what did they say? They expressed their regret and their chagrin that Sinn Fein influence should have done what it has done in America—though, up to the present, it has done nothing of irreparable consequence—and demanded that the United States Government send an apology to Great Britain for our "unfriendly meddling with her domestic affairs." Two powerful speeches of the gravest tone were made at this convention, one by the Chancellor, Mr. James Roscoe Day, of Syracuse University and the other by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of New York, both of whom, amid tremendous acclaim, denounced the recognition by any constituted authority in America of Ireland as a Republic, or of de Valera as its President.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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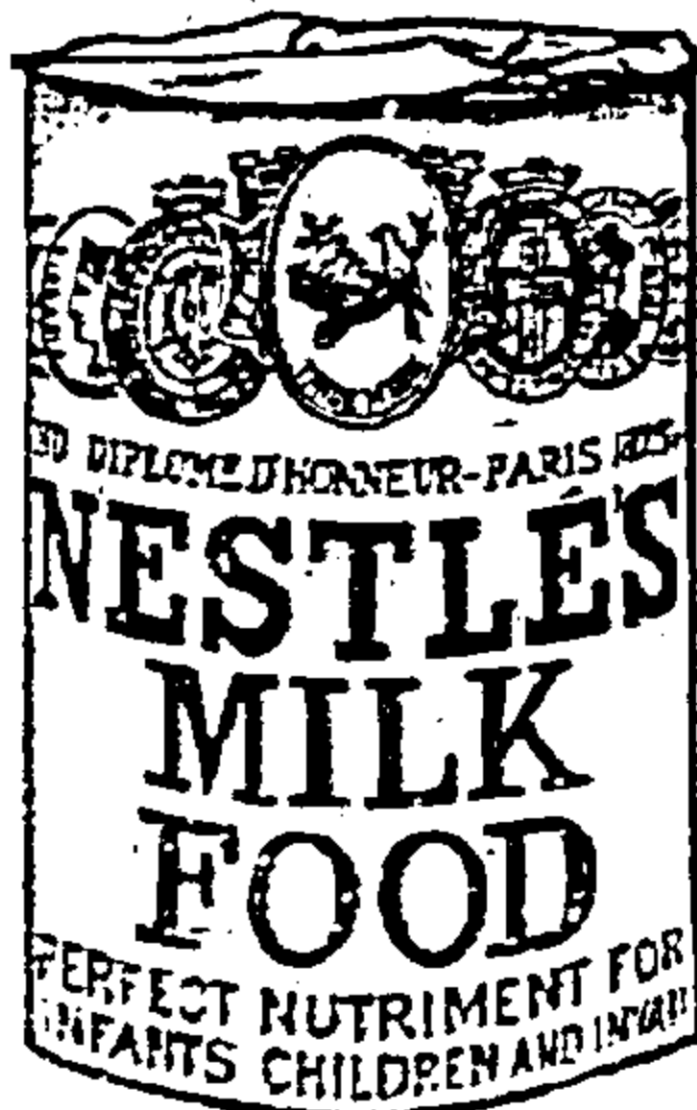
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Nor is this all. It is not only the religious element, the religious sense, that is moved. Politicians and publicists who are honest, who are fair, who are sportsmanlike, decent American women and men in all walks of life, are becoming alert, showing impatience—in some instances bursting into volcanic resentment. Of this your own columns bear evidence. Only to-day your New York correspondent tells us of a great mass meeting of High Court judges, clergymen, business men, and workers in Birmingham. At which a resolution was passed protesting against courtesies to Dr. Valera in his quality as "President of the Irish Republic," and declaring that his proposed visit to Alabama, "for the purpose of spreading contemptible falsehood and misinformation on behalf of the element in Ireland that stands before the world as notorious traitors, slackers, and pro-Germans," constituted "an affront" to that State.

Perhaps you will allow me a word on my own account. I have been pilloried—an pilloried quite regularly—in the Sinn Fein Press of Ireland and of the United States as one who habitually is busy with the cudgels for "his

FLYING ROUND EUROPE.

Paris, May 31.—Lieutenant Roger, an aviator who recently crossed and recrossed the Mediterranean in one day is shortly starting to fly round Europe using a 300 horse-power Breguet machine. The stages of his route are Paris, Warsaw, Bukharest, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, and back to Paris.

NOTICES.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July	Mebourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	

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KAMO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

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YETOROFU MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 24th June.

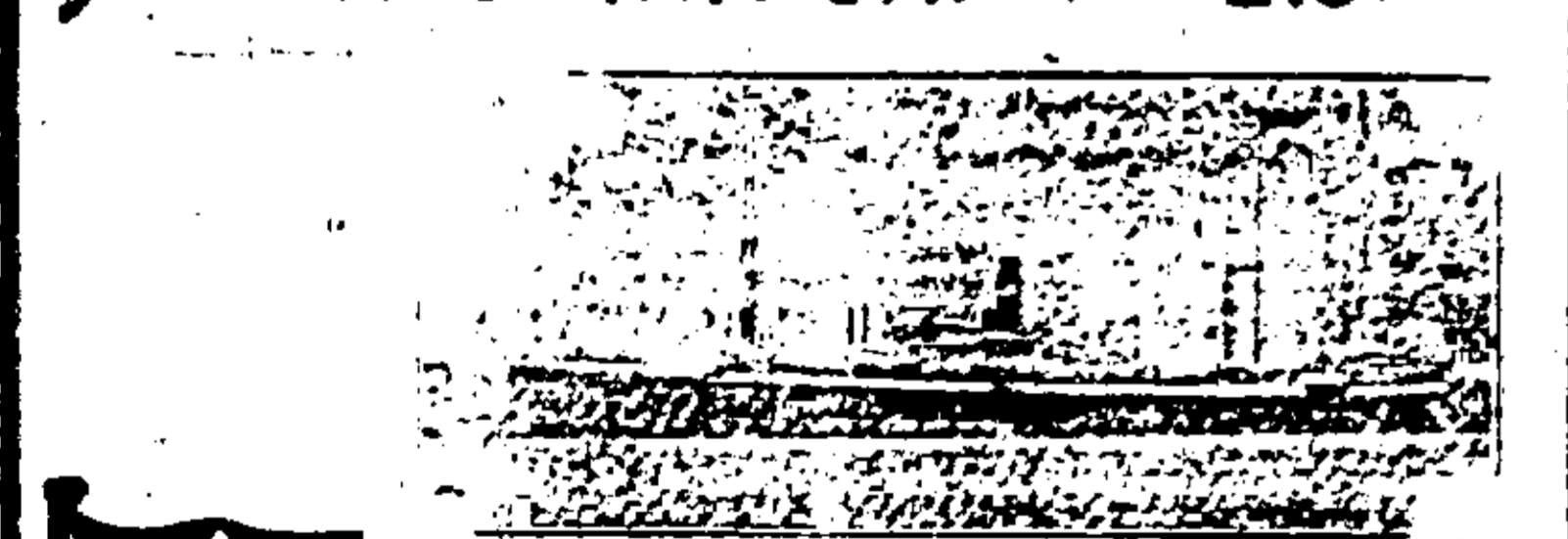
PENANG MARU ... Friday, 25th June.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th July.

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Kobe Yatsing Thur., 24th June at 5 p.m.

MANILA Loongwang Fri., 25th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI T'ngshing Sat., 26th June at d'light.

STRAITS & Calcutta Kwai'sang Tues., 29th June at 3 p.m.

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MANILA & LIOLO Huoh 22nd June at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE Kanchow 24th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI Sinkiang 24th June at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Tean 25th June at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO

TIENTSIN Huichow 27th June at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June, 21, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.,

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETI (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching A. H. Stewart ... TUES., 22nd June at 2 p.m.

Hailong J. S. Thomson ... FRI., 25th June at 2 p.m.

Hailong W. C. Passmore ... TUES., 29th June at 2 p.m.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf in Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" via Suez

5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subsequent sailings will not be so.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The B. & S. vessel LIANG-HOW brought 2,100 tons of coal yesterday from Hongkong. Mooring, C.W.

The TAIKOW WAN YI arrived yesterday from Panarukon with 3,900 tons of raw sugar for Hongkong.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 26th May and is expected here on the 5th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 7th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 22nd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The s.s. METHVEN (Vancouver for Hongkong) via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 30th May, and is due here on or about the 23rd June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KIYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, from Valparaiso and other South American ports, and San Francisco, will sail on the 16th instant, and is due at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGANO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez, on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki & Shanghai, on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The s.s. MATTAWA, arrived at Singapore, on 15th June leaves there 18th June, and is due at Hongkong on about 24th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on June 17th and sails 20th instant, being due at this port on 23rd instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 25th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 27th June and is expected here on the 22nd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th June, and is expected here on the 23rd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 19th June, and is expected here on the 23rd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

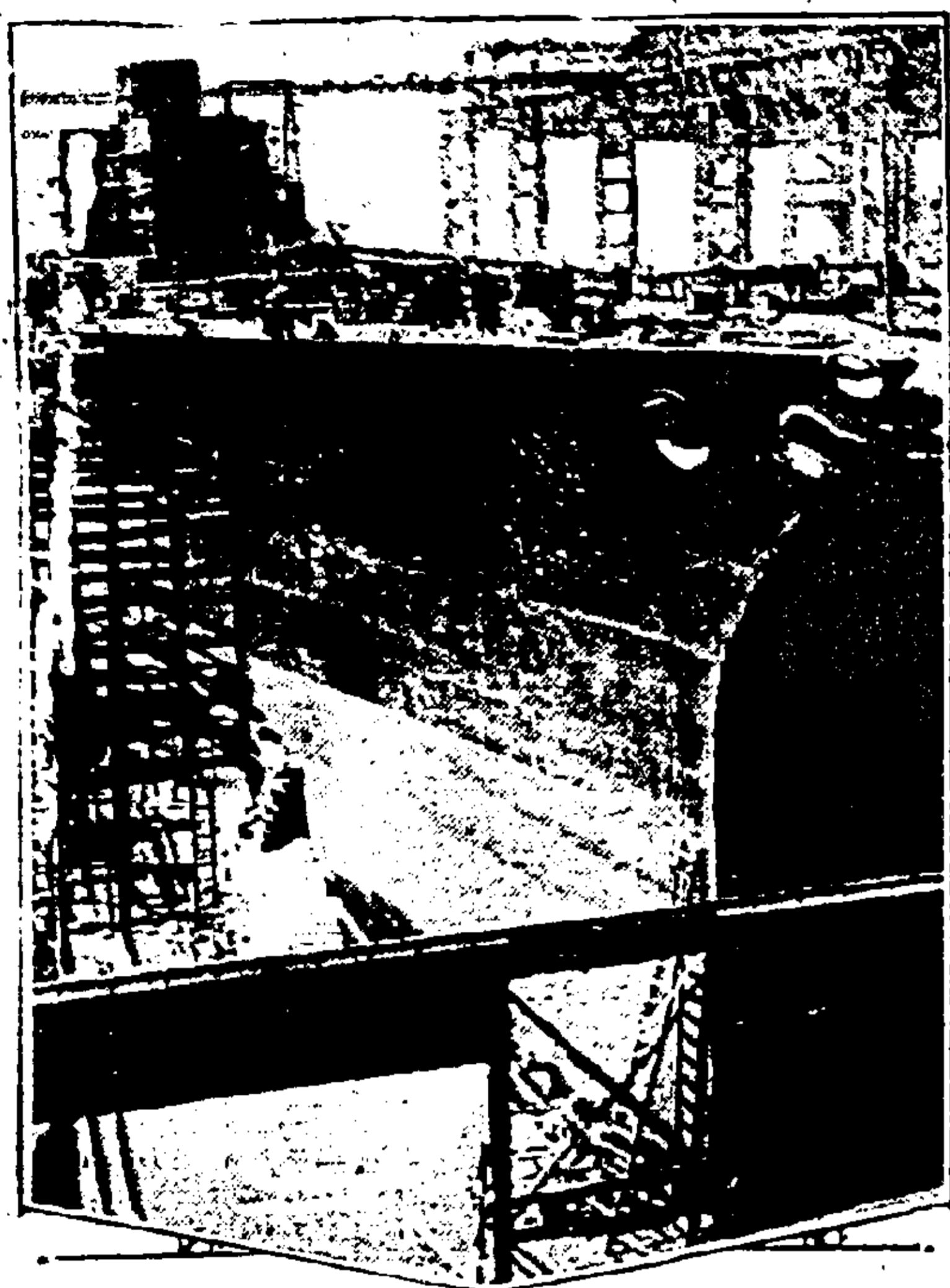
The B. & S. s.s. TEAN left Shanghai 19th inst. (via Swatow) due Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

The Ellerman Line s.s. SWAZI left Rotterdam for Hongkong via Singapore on the 12th June, and is expected to arrive here about 25th June.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Shanghai on 20th June, left there 21st June, and is due at Manila on 24th June.

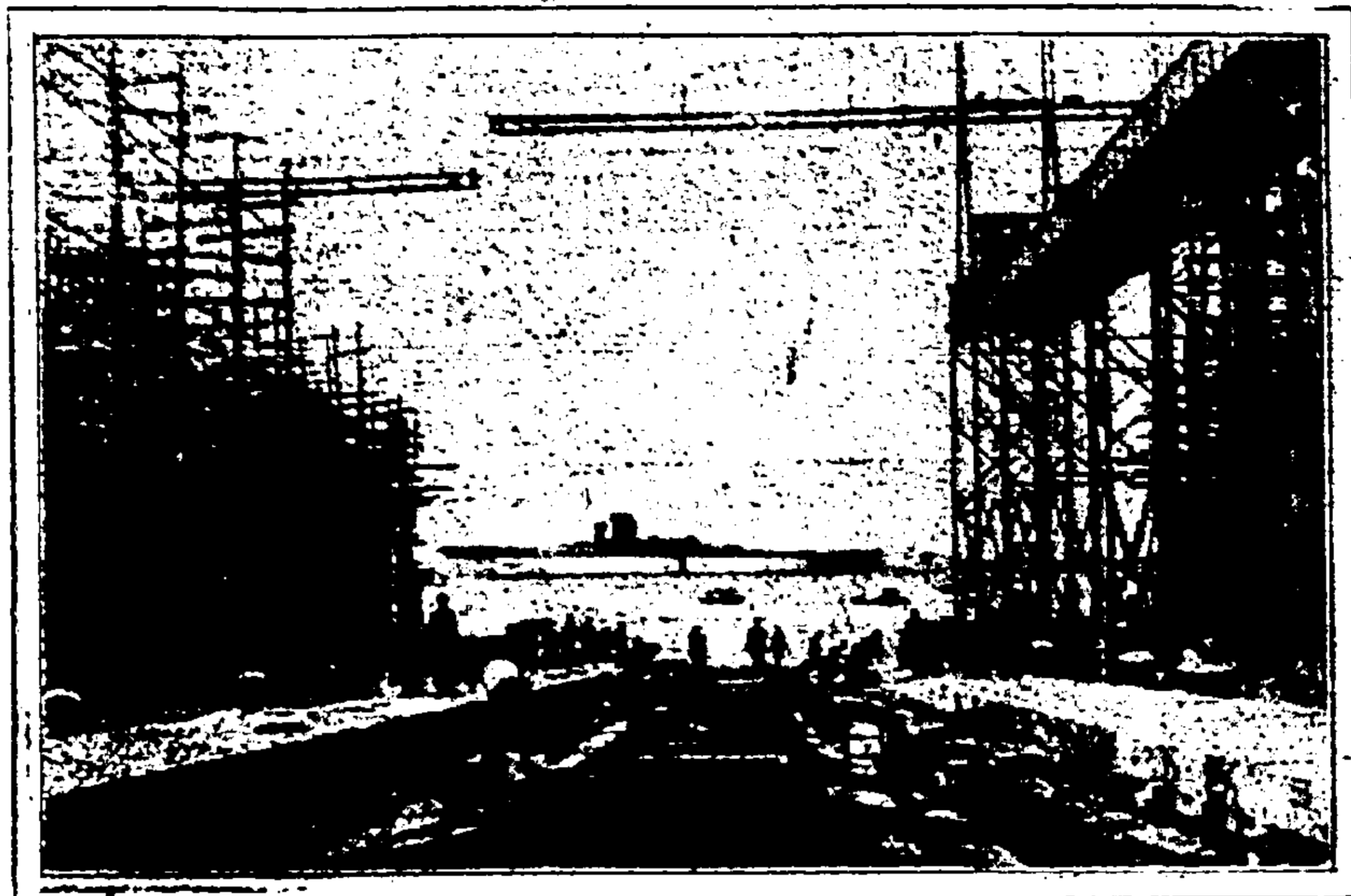
The s.s. MATTAWA arrived at Singapore on 15th June, left there, 18th June, and is due at Hongkong on 24th June.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



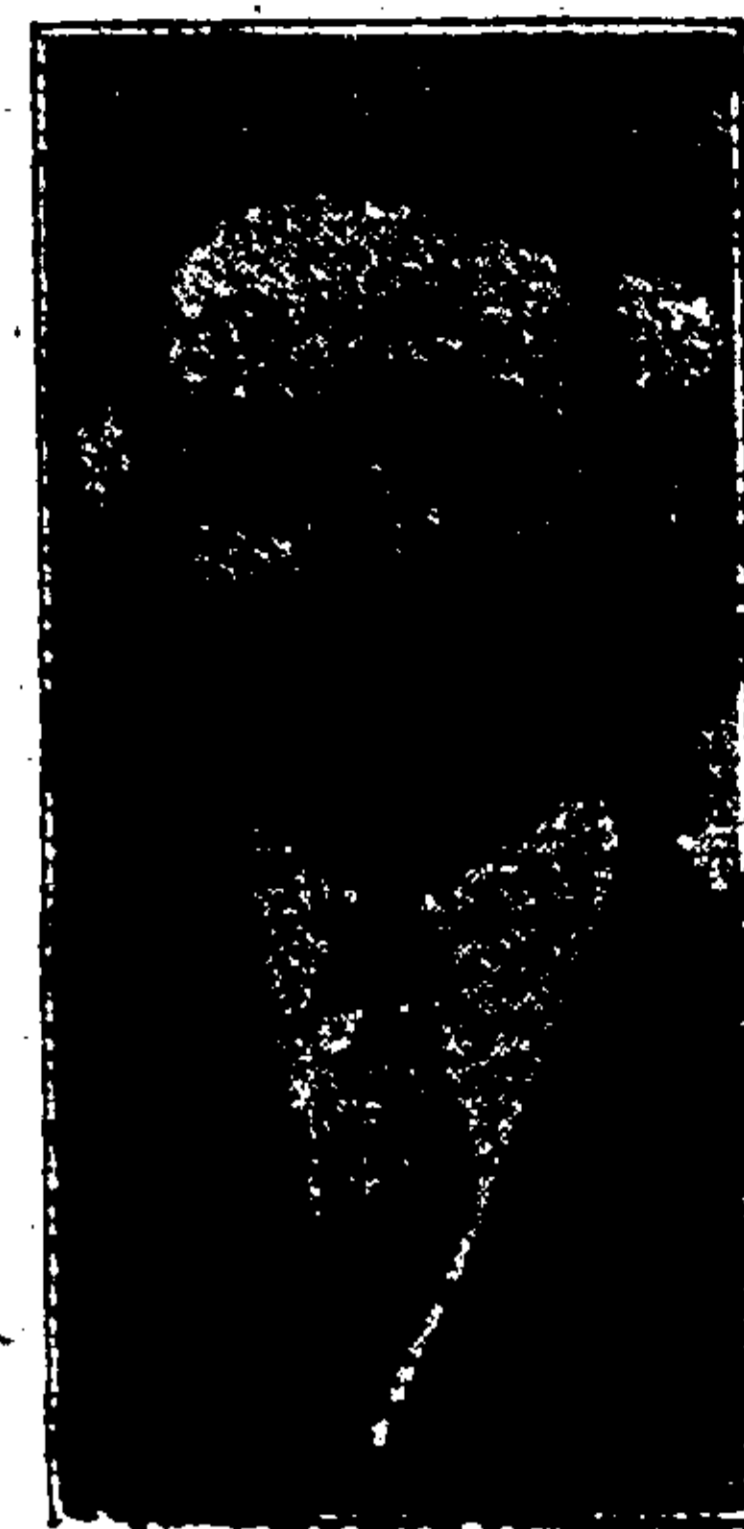
AMERICA'S LATEST WARSHIP

Above is seen the U.S.S. Maryland, America's biggest warship, prior to being launched.



THE "MARYLAND" AFLOAT

Here is a side view of the Maryland just after being launched.



PANAMA'S PRESIDENT

Ernesto Lefevre, the new President of the Republic of Panama.



LATEST PHOTO OF DEMPSEY

Above is Jack Dempsey (left) and his manager Jack Kearns, according to latest information, Dempsey has accepted Purcell's challenge.



M. LENIN

A recent photo of M. Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia.



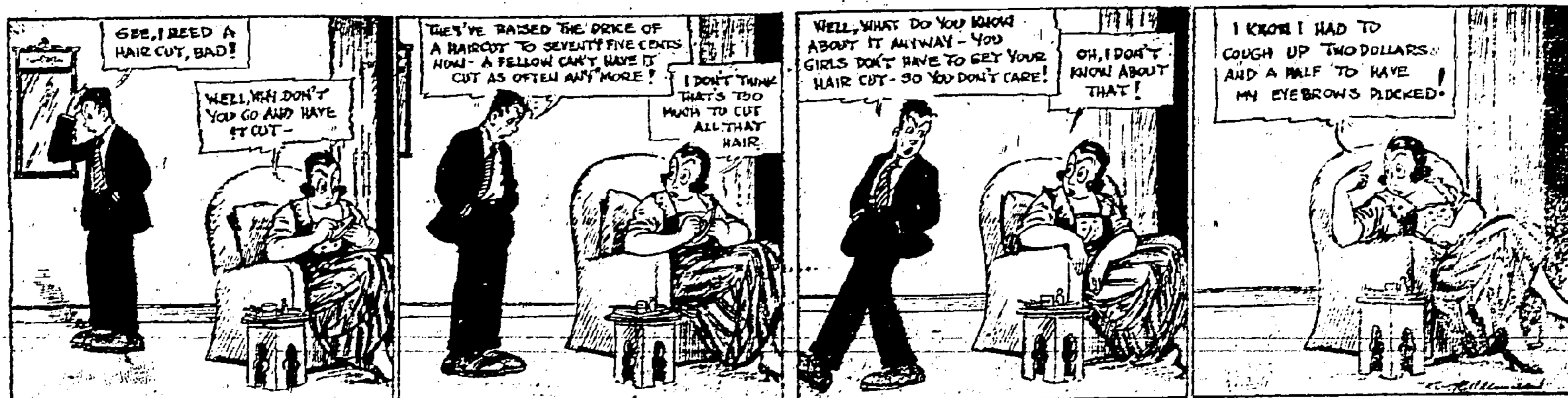
A ROYAL WEDDING

Scene at the wedding of the Duchesse de Valentinois, grand-daughter of the Prince of Monaco and heiress to that picturesque little principality, wedded to Count de Polinac, who as a condition of the marriage and the inheritance of the rulership of Monaco had to give up his name and title and become the Duke de Valentinois.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Girls Have To Be Trimmed Up, too.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES.



Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke 'CAPSTAN NAVY CUT'

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Australia—Per NIK-KO M., 23rd June.
Europe (via Neapal)—Per YATSHING, 33rd June.
Japan—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd June.
Straits—Per DURBAN MARU, 23rd June.
Shanghai—Per TEAN, 23rd June.
Straits—Per PENANG M., 24th June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per KATORI MARU, 24th June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per INABA MARU, 25th June.
Manila, U.S.A. and Canada—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 26th June.
Straits—Per TOYAMA M., 27th June.
Straits and Calcutta—Per NAGA-NO M., 30th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIK-KO M., 23rd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Foochow and Formosa via Keelung—Per CHE-KIANG, 23rd June, 11 a.m.
Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HAI-MUN, 23rd June, 11 a.m.
Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 23rd June, 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per DEVAWONGSE, 23rd June, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per HUPEH, 23rd June, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY, 24th JUNE.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—Per HANOI, 24th June, 8 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO MARU, 24th June, Reg. 845 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per KAN-CHOW, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 24th June, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 25th JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 25th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai N. China—Per LOONGSANG, 25th June, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per INABA M., 26th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 26th June, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 27th June, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tienstin—Per HUICHOW, 27th June, 3 p.m.
MONDAY, 28th JUNE.
Japan via Moji Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KARMALA, 28th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 26th June, at 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per PORTHOS, 24th June, Reg. 9.45 p.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 29th June, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 30th JUNE.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA—Per TAJIMA MARU, 30th June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 1st JULY.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 1st July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT

June 22, 12h. 01m.—No rain from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure changes since yesterday are slight; it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch Total since January 1st, 44.47 inches, against mean average of 34.70 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District. Forecast.
S. & S.W. winds moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock
2 Formosa Channel
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
H.K. Observatory, June 22.

METEOROLOGICAL.

PREVIOUS.
Day on date on date.
at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.
Barometer... 29.70 29.59 29.63
Temperature... 87 83 87
Humidity... 65 79 76
Wind Direction S.W. S.W. S.W.
Wind Force... 4 3 4
Weather... o o o
Rain... 0.01 0.00 0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the 21st 88
Lowest open air Temperature on the 22nd 82
H.K. Observatory, June 22.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	645
Marine Insurances.	
Antons	395
North China	160
Yankee	200
Yankee	225
Far Eastern	175
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	125
S. K. Fire	306
Shipping.	
Douglas	85
A.K. Steamboats	24
Indos (Prof.)	18
Indos (Def.) L.R.	212 1/2
Shells	195
Ferries	23 1/2
Refineries.	
Jugars	335 1/2
Malacca	35
Mining.	
Kailans	100
Langkats	18
Shanghai Loans	18
Shai Explorations	130
Ranba	36 1/2
Tronohs	27 1/2
Ural Caspians	100
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	85
K. Docks	150 1/2
Shai Docks	130
N. Engineering	95
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	106
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	111 1/2
H. Phreys Est.	730
K. Loan Lands	40
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	51
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	625
Kung Yik	64
Lau Kung Mow	—
Oriental	—
Shai Cottons	305
Yangtze	40
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	7
China Borneo	6 1/2
Do. Light	5 1/2
China Providents	7.10
Dairy Farms	25
Electric H.K.	20
Electric Macao	33
Hongkong Rope	25
Hk. Tramways	6.80
Peak Trams, old	5.40
Do. new	70 cts.
Steam Laundry	4 1/2
Steel Foundries	10
Water-works	13
Watsons	5.85
Wm. Powell	12
Wiseman	35

Hongkong, June 22, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.	
T.T.	3/8
Demand	3/8 1/4
30 d/s	3/8 1/2
60 d/s	3/8 3/4
4 m/s	3/8 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	159
T/T Japan	140
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	73
T/T Japan	183
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9.10
Demand, Paris	—
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/10 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/10 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/11
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/11 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	9.70
5 m/s. France	9.90
Demand, Germany	73 1/4
Demand, New York	73 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	155 1/2
Demand, Manila	155 1/2
Demand, Singapore	159
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	57 1/2
Sovereign	5.35 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	37.20
Bar Silver, ready	51 1/4
forward	51 1/4
Bank of England rates 7 1/2	—
New York/London	3.93

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$2 1/2 dis.
10 "	\$2 1/2 dis.
5 "	\$1 1/2 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$3 1/4 dis.

NOTICES.



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KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
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TOYOKAWA, NAGOYA, HAMAMATSU, SAIJO,
SAKINAKI, KANAGAWA, KANAMATSU, NIKKO,
and YAMAGUCHI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

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SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TIDE TABLE.

21st to 27th June 1920.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 21	11 54	4.8	5.4	3.2	11 54	4.8
Tue. 22	12 44	4.5	5.4	3.5	12 44	4.5
Wed. 23	1 56	4.7	5.4	3.7	1 56	4.7
Thur. 24	3 12	4.9	5.4	3.9	3 12	4.9
Fri. 25	4 28	5.1	5.4	4.1	4 28	5.1
Sat. 26	5 44	5.3	5.4	4.3	5 44	5.3
Sun. 27	7 00	5.5	5.4	4.5	7 00	5.5

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

"CHEATING CHEATERS"

At 7.15 p.m.

"ELMO THE MIGHTY"

Episodes 15 & 16.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

LEAH BAIRD.

IN

"THE CAPITOL"

From the notable Stage success by

AUGUSTUS THOMAS

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
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Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 13 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean, Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

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at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.